OBSERVATIONS
IN
Chyrurgery and *Anatomy*.
WITH A
REFUTATION
OF
Divers Miſtakes and Vulgar Errors in *Chyrurgery* and *Anatomy*.

In which
The many Abſurdities, Groſs Errors, and Ignorance of ſome great Pretenders are Diſplay'd.

Written chiefly for the Benefit of Young *Tyroes* and Students in *Chyrurgery*.

By *James Young* Chyrurgeon.

LONDON,
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MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

Ars non habet inimicos, præter Ignorantes.

A Rod for the Back of a Fool.

IN every point of your Art, carry your ſelf *wiſely*, unadviſedly to ERR therein, you will as readily be accounted amongſt the number of FOOLS, of which ſort of people I am afraid we have *too many* at this day in *our Nation*; Chirurgery is crept into acquaintance with ſuch ſtrange Creatures, and owned in its profeſſion by ſuch mean ſpirits, *among whom the name with the Art, is but ſmall and little.* *John Brown* of Wounds, *page* 136.

The truth is, ſuch *Ignorant Pretenders* cures, may more properly be called *corruptions*, and their judgments, *ignorance plumed out, and ſet forth with the beſt advantage of impudence.* *Idem ibidem*, page 17.

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The Authors unavoidable abſence from the Preſs, may occaſion ſome Errors to paſs uncorrected, which the Reader is deſired to amend with his Pen, as they occur to him.

The Publiſhers Preface TO THE READER.

Giving a brief account of Mr. *B.* and his three latter Books, of *Glands*, *Struma's*, and *Muſcles*, together with an *Apology* for thus expoſing them.

THE *Author of the following Animadverſions, obſerving with great Regret, his Art abuſed, and its rules, and methods corruptly repreſented by the Impudent ſcribling Medicaſters of the Age and Nation,* whereby Tyro's *and young men are traduced, and miſled into ill Principles, and infected with erroneous Inſtitutions; thought it his duty to take upon him, not only to expoſe the deceivers, but ſet things right, and rectify the abuſes, in the ſame publique manner they were made, and becauſe none among the many blind guides, this age hath produced, ſeems ſo obnoxious, and proves ſo confident an impoſer of falſe principles, or*

ſuch a miſguider of youth, into erroneous, and defective methods of practice, as Mr. Brown, *he hath ſingled him out, as the firſt example, and fitteſt ſubject for chaſtiſement.*

Not provoked thereto by any partial cauſe, or byaſt by perſonal quarrel, for he doth ſolemnly aver, that he is utterly a ſtranger to the man, hath received no particular affront, or injury by him, that their abode, and places of buſineſs are very many Miles diſtant, that no competition, interference of practice, or other cauſe whatever, which makes men prejudiced, and quarrel, (except thoſe of his Book, *) hath incited his reſentments; but for the ſake of truth, the credit of his Art, the advantage of youth, and the refuting ſeveral* vulgar errors *revived or broached by him, and ſuch other artleſs Writers he hath made it his province, to ſcourge them out of the Preſs.*

And if among other abuſes he hath endeavoured to redreſs, he hath contributed any thing to the breaking that deceitful practice, of famous mens gilding poyſonous Books with imprimaturs, *and ſtaking their ſtarling credit in vouch of baſe coin, and by prefixing their known names, ſet off, and make vendible rotten Books, he*

will

will account that he hath done the publique good ſervice, and baſled as great a cheat and impoſture, as any the World endures, for ſuch certainly is the humor of vouching at a venture, for the honeſty and ingenuity of men, or Books, (which appear to be the preſent faſhion,) whereby thoſe of the greateſt learning, and abilities, unawares contribute to the propagation of the moſt notorious follies, and errors, and ſuch as they would diſown, and be aſhamed of, if they would but conſider, and inſpect before they praiſe. Its certainly a fatal complement, and pernicious courteſy, to flatter fools into an opinion their works are compleat, or publiquely ſay of the moſt erroneous writings, what the beſt do not deſerve.

Ev'n death begins to fear thy ſearching Art,
Leaſt thou ſhouldſt find a balm againſt his dart.

T. W. *his dog'rill & comium,* Preface & Adenochoiradelogia.

Is an hyporbole when ſaid of any man, but amoſt extravagant clawing, when written (as it is) of one ſo wretchedly Ignorant, and erroneous, as the Author of Adenochoiradelogia.

I am ſorry and aſhamed, men ſhould be ſo regardleſs of their own credit, ſo neggent in matters of publique importance, ſo unjuſt to their friend, (if they are ſuch whom they applaud,) and act ſo much like Mountebanks, *by*

making large Encomiums, *on notorious cheats, and praiſe to the People, what would miſchief them if they uſe it.*

This is not ſaid with any deſign to affront, but to reprove them, for that deteſtible cuſtom, which ſprang from a ſort of People I am loath to name, and they would be aſhamed to imitate, I beg pardon for having ſaid thus much, it was neceſſary for me to remove the only thing that looks reputably in the writings of our impoſture, and take off their varniſh, the better to expoſe the rottenneſs it hides, were I ſure they would excuſe this juſt freedom, Mr. B. *ſhould be as certain of his Antagoniſts, of which however if he be very greedy, and deſirous, undoubtedly his Encomiaſter Mr.* G—y, *by the help of the Stars, can inform him.*

Certainly this undertaking of my friend, though it be ſevere, is not ungenerous; Its every honeſt mans duty to be a Champion for truth, and reſcue mankind from ſuch miſchievous errors, as thoſe pernicious and unskilful inſtitutions convey, for being like common Nuſances, the law alloweth every man a right to remove, and deſtroy them, at leaſt to antidote ſuch venemous poſitions, as being of dayly uſe, may in tract of time deſtroy more lives, than deſeaſe,

or battle. An error of this nature, is not like thoſe in Geometry, Aſtronomy, *or matters of meer ſpeculation, wherein a man may err without hurt to himſelf, or others, but like poyſoning of fountains, of infinite danger to the publique, and therefore every good mans duty, and intereſt to ſuppreſs, and prevent from ſpreading.*

But althô I do approve, I could not preſently prevail with my ſelf, to be concerned in this undertaking, not that the man is any way terrible, but from an opinion I had, that it was as needleſs as its object was contemptible, his faults and follies, methought were ſo manifeſt, his thefts ſo obvious, his vaunts and pretences, ſo plainly precarious, that I could not think they would eſcape the obſervation, and cenſure of wiſemen, and for others, I thought them too like him, to receive any impreſſions to his prejudice.

I thought it alſo an unmanly quarrel, and a conqueſt that would deſerve no glory, or triumph, to overcome a man unable to weild his ſword, or manage his weapon; its too much like killing a dead man, or a late Authors writing a Book, to confute a man he thought had no brains.

Beſide which, I was diſcouraged by the

man himſelf, from being concerned in his refutation, by an obſervation he tells us * *he had ever made,* that never yet any entred the liſts with an Ignorant bugbear, but he loſt much by the encounter. *This perhaps was cunningly inſinuated, and (like a ſtumbling block,) laid in the way of Criticks, to prevent, and diſcourage them from ingaging againſt him, or looking too narrowly into his writings.*

* *Preface to 1 Book of Truma's.*

I doubt alſo, leſt inſtead of cooling the Opinion he (and only he truly) hath of his great performances, I might envigorate his conceit, that he would pride himſelf, and become more elevated to obſerve his Books regarded; and thought worth notice, and publique oppoſition, a pleaſure which ſome men by a ſtrange Antipariſtaſis *have conceived, and ſo vehemently thirſted after the glory of a publique opponent, that they have entred the liſts againſt themſelves, I (mean not* Richard, *againſt* Baxter, *nor* Titus, *againſt* Oates, *ſuch as have done it for want of a good memory, through heat, or inadvertency, but) deſignedly, with full intent to inhance their own reputation.*

I have known other both men and Books, contract credit from publique cenſure, and acquire

acquire eſteem, by being proſcribed, and executed by Authority, of which its ſaid the famous Author of Leviathan *was very ſenſible, when he complacently ſaid, the day his Book was burnt by the common hangman at* Paris, *that* they had given it the greateſt reputation it was capable of.

But I conſidered the neceſſity of chaſtizing a wanton unskilful pretender, one whoſe inſipid, ſpiritleſs writings, could not flame by oppoſition, or ſtrengthen by recompaſs.

But that conſideration which moſt of all ingaged my pen was ſenſe of duty, to the young Tyroes, *and ſtudiers of our Art, whom I thought, I ought to diſabuſe, leſt being tempted by the gayty of the Frontis-peice, the recommendations of ſo many eminent men, and the reputation of being written by one of the* Kings *Surgeons, they might too greedily ſuck in thoſe many errors thoſe Books contain, wherewith being once imbued* ſervabent odorem teſta diu.

To which end, his Character being no way ſerviceable, nor yielding any light, and becauſe I could not give an account

of

of him, that would be to his credit; I laid aſide that part till I found he uſurpt ſo intollerably, ſoared ſo high, and put on us ſo audaciouſly a falſe ambitious hiſtory of himſelf, then I grew impatient and angry, could not forbear (though it may ſeem ungenerous,) ſhewing the falſhood of his ſeveral pretences, and how in them, as in all other things, he hath impoſed upon us, and is much inferiour to the man he deſcribes himſelf to be.

Enough having been ſaid in the remarks on his two firſt Volums, to diſcover the Ignorance, and diſability of the man, and becauſe the following three Books, are of things not ſo ſtrickly Chirurgical, *and of leſs danger in practice, I have not made my diſquiſitions on them, neither ſo particular or critical, (altho they are altogether as liable,) but by a ſuccinct account of them, and ſome few ſpecimens of their ſeveral faults, ſhew that they are of a piece, and the ſame make, that his hand is not mended, nor his head righter, but that the Topicks of* Ignorance, Plagiary, Errors, *&c. comprehend the whole of them, and that he hath been here more inſolent and uſurping; had he been leſs arrogant, I had ſpar'd him in the point of Hiſtory, or Character, but he ought to be taught more modeſty, and the World*

World furniſht with another inſtance, that great pretenders, and the confident men; are not alway the ableſt.

Adenochoiradelogia, *is the third Book in order of his writings; it pretends to treat of* Glands, *and* Struma's, *and the Author, that he is* one of his Majeſties Chirurgions in ordinary, *which vain empty title, was procur'd him by a very near relation of his, who being of private uſe to ſome Courtiers, procured him that* nudum nomen *for her Brother. Of this little title, there were many men poſſeſt in the late* Kings *time, who (as our pretender) had neither ſallary, fee, board-wages, or ſtipend, were not obliged to any waiting, or attendance, had no manner of Priviledge, or advantage thereby, not ſo much as* Sanctuary from the Catchpoles AS HE WELL KNOWETH. *And ſo far from being the leaſt ſtep to any preferment, that ſhould all the late Kings actual Surgeons have died before him, this airy Character, would not have given them any better claim to ſucceed, than that of a* meer ſtranger.

And although their number was very many, not one of them to be found in the Roll of that Princes Servants, as is evi-

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dent in all the Editions of the Preſent State of England, *and particularly the* 14 *or laſt, part* 1. page 179. *where all the Kings Servants, and particularly his Chirurgions (which are but three) are named, this being written by Dr.* Chamberlain, *who being very converſant at Court, may be depended on as* Authentick.

The Patent prefixt to this Book, prohibiting any from ſelling it without the Authors licenſe, is as eaſy and inſignificant a purchaſe, as that for his froathy title. In the jumbling Epiſtle Dedicatory, which he preſumes to make to his grace the Duke of Ormond, *he hath a delicate punning complement, on the name of that* Illuſtrious *Perſon, which ſmelling ranck of the* Academy of Complements, *I will here inſert,* and as your graces name doth carry in it the Golden World, ſo your puiſſant nature, doth bear the rich pearl of ineſtimable value.

He prefaceth this learned treatiſe, with a pile of hard words, and abſtruſe notions, ſtoln partly from Helmont, Sylvius, *&c. but moſtly from the* Chymiaſters *of the age, and ſo confuſedly* jargon'd, *as if his brains*

brains had no more Symetrie, than the unlickt Cub of a Bear.

Herein he asserts, heat is natures principal AGENT in the World, the TWO ENGINES of natural motion that the Spirits are BOUNDLESS as to limits, spreading themselves into liquifaction, compares the solid parts to earth, *and calls them the* primum frigidum,—this DIAPHANIOUS body of man, being much * like a looking glass, heat by the Rays of the Sun, and drawn up by its likeness, —urine, and sweat, *he accounts among* the excellent balsamick liquids of mans body,—flegm is a crude humor, the crude part of the bloud, but not an excrementitious humor. — *This, with abundance more such wild, crude affirmations, rudely set down, compose his preface, wherein their occurring very little belonging to* Chirurgery and Anatomy, *(nor indeed to sense, or ingenuity,) I pass on to the tract of* Glandules, *wherein he asserts divers things, contrary not only to what he had delivered in his former Books, but ev'n in the same, steals as notoriously, writes as erroneously, and ignorantly, and translates from his Authors, as falsly, as he is discovered to do in his first Books. I will give*

*Bless us what will he make of *man* before he leave comparing. See *page* 10. Of his Book of Tumors, and the remarks thereon, in the following discourse.

give you a few inſtances, as I diſcovered them in once looking over that tract: for I muſt confeſs I wanted patience to read it oftner, his ſtile is ſo broken, his way of expreſſion ſo confuſed, and his notion ſo ſilly, ſtoln, and abſurd, that it renders a Readers paſſage through it, as uneaſy, as travelling the Alpes, *and as dry and barren, as the* Arabian Deſarts.

His errors are too numerous to be recounted, much leſs confuted in a preface, that ſhall be the work of a ſecond part of this Book, except his future modeſty ſuffer this to ſuffice. In the interim, compare him with Wharton, Diomerbroeck, *or any new Anatomiſt, and you will preſently find by them, that he underſtands not the nature of the* Glandules, *(altho it be the ſubject of which he treats, is very manifeſt from his fine and general accounts of them,* page 4, 7, &c. *he calls them* ſcavengers, to ſuck up the excrementitious humors, *by which* Sperm, Chyle, Milk, *and the moſt refined elaborate liquors of the body, are at once thrown to the dunghil,* page 6. *he defines them (among other general qualities) to be* Friable, yeilding an OLEAGINOUS humor thence extilling, and do SELDOM leave the body, *by which he diſcovers himſelf Ignorant of the common*

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distinction into friable, and tenacious; makes tears, and a thousand Lympid liquors more Oyly, and suggests as if the Glandules, *do sometimes leave the body.*

In the same page he affirms, *Glandules,* and hair have one use, that the latter alway result from, and discover the former, that neither are to be met in a dry part of the body. *So that he is plainly Ignorant of the* Glandules *of the skin, and argues as if the scalp were full: where, (excepting those poor ones mentioned by* Duhamel, Malpighius, Willis, *&c.) there is not one, nay he is so inconsiderately confident, against plain and common testimony, to affirm, that the* Parotis *(which* page 50. *he confesseth to be under the ears,)* are covered with hair.

Page 1, 2. *He admires the advantage of this age, and the defective knowledge of the former in* Anatomy, *and yet not only pursues the absurd results of their short skill, and sets up their exploded doctrines, in his Theory of the evil, but Anatomy of the* Glandules, *affirming that the* Parotis, suck in ALL the excrements which come from the brain, the Axillary Glands, those which come from the heart,

heart, and the inguenal they of the Liver. *Page* 5. *He makes all effects of the* Glands *to be* Struma, *or* Scrophulæ, *which deseases he defines to be,* a repletion from the Arteries, collected from all the parts of the body, *so that the* Brain *and* Nerves *accused by others, are by him excused.*

illis de seb. c. 20.

Page 21. This *Plexus* arising from the lower posterior parts of those ventricles, which the branch of the *Carotid Arteries* do either ways enter, the which do constitute the *Retu mirable* for the Glandula *Pituitaria*, by this Plexus is carryed the Arterial bloud, for making of the *Arterial* Spirits, *this is a riddle to* Oedipus. *Page* 66. *He saith,* The Tonsils have four uses, allowed by Wharton, *when in truth those uses he mentions, are quoted by the Doctor to confute them,* page 80. *he saith,* the Salival Juice manifestly appears to proceed from the head, *which is manifestly false, for its strained from the* Arteries *by those Glands, as* Diemerbroeck, *and* Sylvias, *could have told him,* page 94, 97. *he saith,* the Lacteal Vessels convey the Milk to the Breasts, *altho the promoters of that* Hypothesis, *viz.* Ent. Diemerbroeck, *&c. do not make it clear*

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de facto, *and himſelf*, page 155. *of Tumors, ſaith the way is not yet found out.* Page 120. *He maketh* Tumors to reſult from afflux of matter only, that in dead bodies we meet no ſuch Tumors, becauſe in them a Fluxion ceaſeth. *Thus ignorant is he that inflation, fermentation, reſtitution of ſpungy body's, when the parts compreſſing them are looſened by corruption, or other cauſe, will make a Tumor, without an afflux of matter, as appears by the inſtance he gives to the contrary,* viz. *That of dead bodies, which often times ſwell, nay I have known an emaciat Corps, bloat in 24 hours at a prodigious rate.*

Page 198. *He calls the* Teſticles *the manſion of a* Gonorrhea, *by which he not only contradicts what he ſaid in the ſame Chapter, viz.* That the proſtatæ are the ſeat thereof, *but diſcovers his wretched Ignorance of an* hernia Humoralis, *for he ſaith (to prove his aſſertion,) that the Tumor following a ſudden ſtoping of* Gonorrhea, *is of the ſtones, where as its of the coats, and adjacent veſſels, diſtended by the matter of a* Gonorrhea, *which begets this Tumor, and that ſpewed out of the Arteries, for that deſeaſe ſeems to me (I ſpeak with ſubmiſſion) to be a critical ſeparation, and rejection of the bloud, and*

other

other liquors, tainted with the venereal Lues, insinuated in coitù *and thrown out at the place where its received; thus I have sometimes seen that matter which usually issues through the* Urethra, *glees from between the* Glans, *and* preputium, *though no solution of unity were there to give it way, but as it was insinuated* per poros cutis, *so its in part extruded.*

The Gonorrhea in women, *page* 199. he affirms to proceed from their testicles, *which is a most egregious error, and inexcusable in a man who hath seen new Authors of Anatomy, all which agree, that their testicles are* Ovary's, *that* in coitù *one of those Eggs is tumbled into the womb, but no moysture, by this I perceive he is not so well acquainted with* de Graeff *as he pretends,* page 131. *he saith,* none of the Chyle is sent out of Guts, into the pancreas, but sent thence into the Guts. 140. the peristaltick motion of the Guts, drives the nourishment from the pylorus to the ductus pancreaticus, which is but four fingers breadth below it. 168. in the kidneys the serum mixeth it self with the bloud. 122. the cure of the Scrophula is for the most

part

part by *Topicks*. Page 17. The paſſages in man are narrower than in *women* 18. *ſcorbutick Rheumatick pains* fall from the head. 26. the *Saliva* cometh from the brain, are *all erroneous poſitions, which need no other refutation than barely to recite them; more of which you may find,* Page 10, 12, 15, *and* 16. *in his diſcriptions of the Tongue, which together with the* Brain, Teſticles, Liver, Spleen, Kidnies, *&c. He impertinently reckons among* Glandules.

In many places a man cannot underſtand what he would mean; thus page 6. and here (as natures general maxim is) we ſhall find that the moiſt parts of the Body, do declare their chief abode,— for we ſhall find the hairs of the body, as readily taking up the moiſture which is ſent into the *Glands*, and diſcharging it, which arrives at the exteriour parts thereof, as the *Glandules* do take the ſame into them, when it once do arrive at them. *Page* 11. The inteſtines have alſo their due health given them, by meats and drinks, ſent thither from the Stomach, after digeſted, and do receive a moiſture under the Cuticula, by which it is alſo thence *ſuckt up by*

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the Glandules there planted. *Page* 16. Like People in a paſſion, do ſhower down as a torrent, their ready wiſhes, to their preſent humor.

Page 17, 18. *He gives a ſilly Character of* women. *Pago* 103. BOTH his animal faculty, with the principle functions of the mind. 123. he was ſpent (as our Engliſh proverb hath it) to skin and bones. 200. a patient recovered of his deſtiny. *Many ſuch inſtances of his skill in* Senſe, Syntax, Rhetorick, *and* Letters, *you have mingled in his writings. A man that deſigns to contradict himſelf, and ſpeak nonſenſe, can ſcarce contrive it ſo well, and in ſo few words, as he doth*, page 121. *where ſaying that* Riclan *doth place the Root of* Strumat *in the* meſentry, *he brings in* Guido (*who died before either of the* Riolans *were hatcht*) *as his follower, affirming* (*quoth he*) that *Strumas* have no further affinity with the *Glandules* of the *meſentry*, only allowed for a further preparation of the Chyle, neither can *Struma's* be ſaid to have any cauſe, or origination in the meſentry, when as every days uſe thereof, doth teach that moſt ſtrumous People being ſound in the body, have

have ſuffer'd many troubles ariſing from this meſenterick deſeaſe. — *If he can make* Senſe, Syntax, or Grammar *of this*, I will put on *his coat.*

I confeſs he is the leſs to be blamed for the errors he commits, becauſe (good man) he doth all that he can to avoid them, he is not ſo wicked, or fooliſh, as unhappy; for though there be but an ev'n lay between truth and falſhood; yet he to be ſure of being in the right, often contradicts himſelf, and affirms pro, *and* con, *thus* page 21, 26. *he owns the exiſtence of the* Retu mirabile *in man, and in the next* page *viz.* 27. *fearing that ſhould not be true, ſaith, there is no ſuch matter. So* page 10. 62. *&c. He ſaith,* the Tonſils in ſome meaſure anſwer the ſhape of Almonds, and carry a good reſemblance of them, *and to be ſure of truth, within ten lines, ſaith,* they no way carry in them the likeneſs, or figure of that Nut. *So again* page 77. *he affirms* the ſalivating veſſels were unknown to the Ancients, *and within five lines, quotes* Galen, *and* Avicen, *as giving an account of their uſe. So* page 80. *the* Saliva proceeds from the head, *and in the* 82 *page from the* Arteries, *page* 67. the Tonſils are the primary

mary organs of tasting, *but in* page 59. *the* Tongue *was the Instrument of that sense.* page 8. 51. *he sets down,* that nature planted the Parotis, to suck up all the superfluous moisture of the Brain, *but* page 52. & 53. *reasons against it, and by Dr.* Whartons *Arguments, explodes it, as impossible, for want of a* ductus per quem. *Page* 17. The passages in man, are narrower than in women, *and yet in the same* folio, *he saith,* man hath the advantage, and can more readily discharge the superfluous excrements, pent into the Glandules, *which is not consistent with narrowness.* Page *the 4th* the Glandules are Scavangers, suck up excrements, *&c. But being in a better humor,* page 8. *saith,* they commute the Bloud, defend the Vessels, keep them warm, and generate Sperm, Milk, *&c.*

But to evade being discovered, to write so opposite to himself, he hath contrived, that the hysteron *shall be in one Book, and the* proteron *in another. In this* [1] *Book* acids coagulate and thicken the Bloud, *in that* [2] *of wounds,* they attenuate, and dissolve it, *here he* speaks despicably of the skill of the Ancients,[3] in Ar-

tomy

tomy, &c. *saying* they had but light touches, *and* dead colours of it, *but there, he is wholly guided by them, and recommends them as the best* Pilots, *here* page 4. *he speaks diminutively of Anatomy it self*, that it doth not satisfy or reward a curious mind, *there he makes* Chirurgery nothing without it, calls it the * Basis of our art, the foundation and treasury of it, *there he saith*, the [5] brain is Glandulous, *here page* 20. *that* Hippocrates *and all else do err, that are of that opinion*; *here* page 235. the Tongue is made of proper flesh, Coat, Nerves, Veins, Arteries, Muscles and Ligaments, *but there its a* Muscle; *here page* 62. the Tonsils do not resemble Almonds, there they much resemble the figure, and shape of them, *compare him*, cap. 48. *of* Tumors *with* cap. 8. *of* Glands, *and you will find very different accounts of those* Glandules; *here* cap. 10. Milk is from Chyle, *there* cap. 51. of Tumors, *its from* bloud; *here* cap. 20. *the* Testicles are not Glandules, *there page* 322. of wounds, *they are*; *thus the man forgets himself, or is so fickle in his Judgment, to be* (*as its said of some*

[4] *Of Tumors* page 55.

* *Of Tumors* page 31.

[5] *cap.* 35. *of wounds.*

men,) of the opinion of the laſt Book he reads.

He diſcovers himſelf to be the ſame plagiary, *he was when he wrote his two former* compleat treatiſes, *for there's not a paſſage in this, that looks like ſenſe, (be it in the tracts, or Epiſtles,) but is ſtoln, and moſt of that which is otherwiſe, is no honeſter come by, for its but a diſguiſed tranſcripts, or ill recitals of other mens works.*

Quem recitas, meus eſt ô Fidentine libellus.
Sed malè cum recitas, incipit eſſe tuus.
(Martial epigr. 39. *lib.* 1.

His Theories, are for the moſt part taken from Wharton *and* Diemerbroek, *ſome few things of* ſteno, de Graeff, *&c. but by his way of managing, I find he underſtands neither of them right, or perhaps ever ſaw the two latter, his works are like ſtoln plate, melted into another ſhape, heres a horſe of* Whartons *without ears, a calf of* Diemerbroeks *without a tail; to be ſhort, like the ſtorehouſe of a common Rook, or theif, you have all pillage, but ſo deformed, and diſhappen, that the right owner can hardly know his own.*

His Diſcourſe of Tears, *are ſtoln from*

from Diemerbroek Anat. lib. 3. c. 1. 15 *his chapter of the* Tongue, *is from* Wharton *Aden. cap.* 3. *the ſtory of* Dr. W. Needham *page* 103. *he ſtole from* Serjeant Wiſeman, *page* 252. *the three ſtories of his* 15 *chap. are ſtoln from* de Graeff, *de ſua pancr. cap.* 7. *the many ſtories* page 185. *are ſtoln, partly from him, but moſtly from his old magazine,* Schenkius, *obſ. med. from whom I find him theiving for about* 7. *ſtories in ten, of thoſe his Book relate, and in above* 50. *which it contains, there are but two* (*and thoſe very trite ones,*) *his own.*

The two ſtories, page 31. (*one of which is falſely cited,*) *the obſervations,* page 37. 70. (*falſly cited alſo*) 71. 93. 97. 102. 114. 154. 155. 158. 166. 167. 170. 171. 177. 178. 200. 201. 205. *being in number* 38. *are all ſtoln from* Schenkius *obſ. med. page* 156. 199. 290. 294. 260. 492. 389. 390. 392. 394. 407. 408. 299. 486. *&c. And tranſlated according to his former skill and ſincerity, thus* page 165. *the greaſy matter in the ſtory of* Hildanus, *is originally* materia Gypſea, *page* 37. *the ſpan long, is in the original,* ſenripalmaris longitudinis, *page* 71. calculum gypſeum excreavit, *he*

tranſlates from Langius, did herein FRAME a kind of a limeſtone, *page* 114. *in the ſtory of* Veſalius, *he tranſlates* Vix libræ, vel ſeſquilibræ pondus excederat, *ſcarce weighed a pound, or half a pound.* Page 97. *In a Hiſtory of* Vega, *ſtoln from* Schenkius, Page 290. *He ſaith the Phyſician to whom ſhe was committed, did clear her from the blame which was put upon her by her Maſter, and excuſed her modeſty by affirming, women might have Milk in their Breaſts, without conception, this contrarywiſe is in the original,* Medicus vero cui res fuit commiſſa, (accuſabatur enim ab hero) conſtantiſſime affirmabat ipſam gravidam eſſe. *At the like rate he cripples things in many other of his tranſlations, particularly* page 60. *from Dr.* Wharton *cap.* 11. page 63. *from the* 22. *Chapter of the ſame Author, and* page 68. *where he tranſlates the Doctors five uſes of the Tonſils, very odly.*

Come we now to his Book of the Kings Evil, *which he calls* an exact diſcourſe, in that modeſt plain dreſs, — *though God wot there's neither* exactneſs, modeſty, nor plainneſs, *but the wildeſt, looſeſt, moſt defectiv abſurdeſt, and unintelligible miſcelany of words, and*

moſt

moſt impudent affirmations, that ever came from the preſs, and becauſe his Epiſtle to the Reader, contains much of that kind, I will be a little particular on it. Since its the mode of the age, (*quoth he*) to let no Book go without a Preface, it may well ſeem a a wonder, that among the multitude of Books, ſo little hath hitherto been writ of his deſeaſe, it evermore having been of ancient ſtanding, and ſo general concern with men; eſpecially ſince there's ſcarce any kind of skill, but may be learnt by Art, ——*match me this* Paragraph, *in any but his own Books, and I will not ſay he is the Ignorant bugbear; in the next page, certainly none but ſuch would thus infer, and make it a wonder, more is not writ of* Scrophulæ, *becauſe its a faſhion to write prefaces, for thats his logick, and like ſaying,* ſince my Mare hath ſtratted Colt, it may well ſeem a wonder you don't go to Church

I know there have not very many ample Theories been publiſht of that diſeaſe, but he is of little acquaintance with Books, if he thinks there hath been but little, in general *written thereof, I will*

undertake to name above an * hundred forreiners who have publiſhed either Obſervations, Remedies, Theories, Methods, or Counſels, concerning it, and many of them ſuch as he pretends to know, beſides divers of our own Countreymen, as Primroſe, Wharton, Crook, Low, Banniſter, Pemel, Bruil, Clowes, Tookes, Bonham, Cook, Digby, Barrough, Willis, and beyond them all, Mr. Sarjeant Wiſeman, who writ but eight years before this noviſe, and yet is no where taken notice of by him, ſave in the 122. p of his tract of Glands, and there only to confute him, as the Preacher did Bellarmine, with THOU LIEST.

* Let him conſult Schenkius, Gualterus, Moronus, and Bonettus, and ſee if he cannot find this number-

But to proceed in the examen of this moſt abſurd Paragraph, the Kings Evill hath EVER MORE been a diſeaſe of ANCIENT ſtanding, what alway an old deſeaſe! is it infinite! never had a beginning! this certainly was not ſpoken with that exactneſs, the Title page promiſeth, lets go on; and of ſo general a concern with mankind, eſpecially ſince there's ſcarce any skill but may be learnt by Art. —This is juſt ſuch an Impertinent Concluſion as the firſt, and an inference no

more

more agreeable: If a man would be very Critical, heres work cut out in this one period, enough to prove, that none but a very Ignorant, or a very careleſs writer, would deliver himſelf ſo very incoherently, and abſurd.

Paſſing by his ſilly Apology for ſuſpiſion of theft, we jump upon that for ſtepping aſide from the opinion of the Ancients, *of which, if any one accuſe him, I will be his advocate, and prove him* not guilty, *that is to ſay, that he hath followed them as well as he could, and ſteered by their compaſs according to the beſt of his underſtanding. Its true, he varyeth now and then, a point or two, but thats nothing among friends, its plain he followeth none but their gray headed, and his own addle brain'd thoughts, notwithſtanding he pretends the contrary, but that* he hath raiſed a new pile of matter, for the generation of this diſeaſe *is utterly falſe, unleſs nonſence, and abſurd, unskilful rambles be it; for there is not a new, nor a ſound notion concerning it in all the Book.*

From hence he makes a ſudden tranſition, into his own Hiſtory, where he modeſtly *ſaith of himſelf;* I *EVER*

MORE [1] having been converſant in Chirurgery, almoſt from my Cradle, being the ſixth [2] Generation of my own Relations, all eminent Maſters of our profeſſion, ſome of the latter of which have been extraordinary well known, for their parts and skill, by many of the moſt worthy and knowing Maſters: I came early into the practice* thereof, in this great City, and have for above twenty four years ſeen the practick, as well as read the Theorical part thereof; and this not at whiles and and intervals, but I had the [3] eye of the Hoſpital, as my firſt and early gleanings, and ſince I could write man, the late wars had my skill ſhewn on my [4] ſelf, as well as many others who were committed to my charge.

Since I have been bleſt by my dread Soveraigns command, to attend as one of his CHIRURGIONS at all healings, (altho [5] the meaneſt) and have ſeen ſeveral [6] thouſands approach his Royal preſence for eaſe, and cure; I thought it my duty, as [7] well as my zeal, to ſearch into the roads, and circuits of this evil, — I have

[1] *Heres another infinite, in a determinate Sphere.*

[2] *This pedigree muſt be from his Uncle* Crop, *a kind of* baſtard-like *way of* Geneology, *as if he either had no Father, or were aſhamed to own him.*

* *When he was* Mr. Hollyers *Cub.*

[3] *a uſual trope with ſuch Rhetoricians.*

[4] *which way.*

[5] *The meaneſt healing, or the meaneſt Chirurgion.*

[6] *The beef eaters have out ſeen him in this particular.*

[7] *will expreſs.*

have herein therefore, kind Reader, preſented thee, with a more plain diſcovery of this diſeaſe, than hither hath as yet appeared in the World, and this performed with that plain, and eaſie method and dreſs, that the meaneſt capacity may be allowed a ſufficient judge, in the deſcription thereof, by way of diſtinction, [8] to prevent confuſion.

The falſhood of theſe latter aſſertions, are very manifeſt.

[8] *unriddle me his meaning here.*

Theſe boaſtings are enough to tempt a credulous man, into a great opinion of our pretender, that he is ſome mighty iſſue, of a whole race of Æſculapius's, *and* Hippocrates's, *but alas its otherwiſe, the Son, and Brother of poor Taylors, may as juſtly make the ſame pretence, one that was bound Apprentice to a Sea Chirurgion, and never ſerved him, but became a skillet carryer to Mr.* Hollyer *two years without lodging, or eating in his houſe, or being educated by, or turned over to him, may with equal truth affirm the ſame. Its true indeed, our* modeſt exact *man, was in a ſmall employ* 1666. *and in one of the fights at Sea, an accidental ſplinter hurt his Arm, as he was in the hold, for which he claimed and had allowance out of the poor Seamens Cheſt at* Chatham, *though it*

was not inſtituted for Officers of his rank.

Its very true alſo, that in the abſence of His Majeſties three Surgeons, ſome ſmall time from Windſor, *he did attend at two or three ſmall healings happening there, and this is all the colour he hath ſo impudently to boaſt,* that he traced the evil in all its nooks, ſeen thouſands approach the King, and was by his command bleſt with attendance.

This made him look big, and beyond his betters; affront and quarrel the whole fraternity, forgetting that he had been but a property to a cunning Fox, and ſpending his time, and mony in an unprofitable attendance, while he who had the reward, was depluming Geeſe in another place, but ſuch is this temper of baſe ſordid minds, to be elevated with ſuch accidents, as uſually ſupple, and make more condeſcending, all generous, and ingenious natures.

Upon renewing our Charter for the Chirurgions Company, he (who was a freeman newly made,) aſpired to be an aſſiſtant, but he was moſt ſhamefully baffled, and ſcorned.

But to finiſh my remarks on his Preface, he concludes with affirming, That the

the Pox, and the Scurvy are too great Clubbers towards this diſeaſe; *I knew he borrowed, or ſtole this from* medela medicina, *who would perſuade us, they have a ſhare in all other Sicknesſes, but if the* Kings Evil *be ſo old a diſeaſe, as its known to be, how comes two new diſeaſes to compound it, or if they do, what makes him ſearch for its cauſes, and among Authors that were dead, a thouſand years before either* Scurvy *or* Pox *were heard off, ſuch are moſt of thoſe he coppyeth from, and ſome of them which in his Catalogue he ſaith are concerned in this Treatiſe,* viz. Avicen, Ætius, P. Æginetta, Celſus, Galen, Hippocrates, *&c.*

In the Book it ſelf, Page 12. *He defines the Kings Evil to be* a cold, and moiſt preternatural intemperiety, generated IN the Glandules from a ſubſaline, and ſubacid juice, collated from the wheyiſh part of the Blood, hardening them, and converting the ſame, into a coagulate caſeous ſubſtance; *this is his* exact *and* plain *way of deſcribing things, than which nothing can be more the contrary. He muſt certainly be a great ſtranger to Authors, and to the diſeaſe, that doth*

not

not know its not alway cold and moiſt, but often hot, and accompanied with great inflamation, and hath choler mixed with it, as he afterwards unawares confeſſeth, Page 84, and 85, 90. That its generated in the Glandules, and alway poſſeſſeth them, is no more true, for the ſeeds lie in the Blood, and nervous Liquor, which myaſma falling into the glands, and meeting proper matter, beget alterations accordingly, not alway hard, cheeſy, curdling, as he would make us believe, but ſometimes the ſorts.

That this pabalum is a ſubacid, and ſubſaline, is as unlikely, for its held rather to be ſtrongly acid and ſaline, ev'n to the hight of corroſives, by learned men, and appears to be ſo, by the common phænomena, eſpecially on Bones, which it frets aſunder at a ſtrange rate; what he means by the wheyiſh part of the Blood, I know not, unleſs it be the ſerum; but he errs in that too, the Nerve and Brain, being by divers good Authors, and a very learned Phyſician of our own, held to have a great laud in it. But that it hardens the glands, and maketh them cheezy (which is the meaning of his word caſeous,) is to be confuted at an eaſy rate,

Willis de cerib. c. 20.

it

it being common to have thoſe Tumors ſoft, and filled with different ſorts of matter, all this Dr. Wharton *(if he would not believe Mr.* Wiſeman *) could have told him.* *Aden. cap. 40, 41.*

It cannot be expected that I ſhould criticiſe upon the whole Tract, I muſt beg my Reader to conſider and peruſe it, and then (he be ingenious) he cannot but find it ejuſdem farinæ, *ſome ſcattered Tokens of his ſenſe, skill, and learning, I will preſent him withal, as ſpecimens.*

He ſaith. Page 4. That infirm Women, and thoſe of an ill habit. and cacochymick, moſt readily bear Children. *Page* 10. Scrophulæ is by Authors derived from *Scrophæ*, or Swine, thoſe Creatures being alſo very ſubject, and the ſubjects of this diſeaſe, this in them ariſing from their guloſity. *Page* 11. The ſtrumas are found evermore, either in the Neck, Throat, Breaſt, Axillaries, or Inguens. *This is contrary to his aſſertions elſewhere, for* page 20. *he makes it poſſeſs other parts, and* page 82. *mentions one that was all over ſo. Page* 14. The *Strumas* diſeaſe may well enough be allowed a moveable conſtitution, *Page* 22. That which ſhews the DIFFERENCE between

between a Glandula, and a ſtruma, is this: they are generally made both of ONE, and the SAME matter, and lodge about the SAME places, *viz.* the glands *page* 24. nodes happen MOSTLY on the tendons, but CHIEFLY on the head, *&c. page* 25. The lachrymal gland hath paſſage to the Lip. *Page* 29. The Nerves ſend forth their EXCREMENTITIOUS juices into the glands of the inguen, *&c. Page* 30. the Increment of Botium doth proceed from a Flegmatick Carnoſity begot from a Rheum diſtilling from the Brain into the Throat, page 38. from the 42 year of a mans age to the ſixtieth, neither *ſtruma, Stone, Gravel, or Renal pain* are generated. *Page* 60. Young Children are moſt cold and moiſt, 62. A new, and adventitious diſeaſe, is that which is brought into the Country, ARISING from the faults of the Country. *Abundance ſuch uncouth, unintelligible paſſages are in his writings, which diſcover him a very illiterate, eſpecially* page 7, 12, 22, 43, 45, 52, 62, 69, 92, 109, *and* 88. *In the laſt of which he delivers among his Prognoſticks,* That all [illegible] who do attain to the

the conſiſtance of this diſeaſe, do eſcape the danger thereof, being carefully examined, unleſs by chance ſome other diſeaſe be therewith adjoined, or does afterwards come after it, and diſturb the Patient with a higher increaſe; *and in the next* Page, *ſpeaking of the* ſtruma, *he ſaith* whereever they happen without pain, they are not eaſily to be extirpated.

Page 45. *In treating of* Hereditary diſeaſes, *he commits all the errors, an illiterate, inſenſate creature can be guilty of, ſaith*, there are two differences, thereof, *proper and improper*, the one hath pre-exiſtente in the Parents, THE OTHER HATH NOT, *can a diſeaſe be Hereditary, and not in the Parent, that's like the Parſons* ſeekers, *of which he ſaid there were three ſorts, thoſe who ſought and found, thoſe who ſought and found not, and laſtly thoſe who neither ſought nor found; but to proceed* page 44. the Pox, and Scurvy, club for the evil, *he affirms confidently, and yet* page 89. *makes many an if of it, and* page 55. affirms its no contagious diſeaſe, Page 57. Chirurgeons (*he ſaith*) uſe no cold, or moiſt remedies to the diſeaſe, *a ſign how skil-*

ful

ful he is in Medicines, and forgetful of his own advice, for he directeth moſtly to things of that temperament, viz. Althea, Lillies, ſem. lini. fenugreci. Butter, Oil, Figgs, Yolks of Eggs, divers Fatts, *Mucilages, &c. As you may ſee,* page 116, 117, &c.

page 1. of this chariſma, *he reckons them among the deſeaſes,* newly *crept in among us.*

Page 67. *He undertakes to prove the Pox, and Scurvy from* Scripture *to be old diſeaſes, and ſaith both are made good,* Levit. 21. 20. *The former he vainly preſumes to be meant by the* Scabb, *the latter our Tranſlation nameth plainly enough, but upon what ground is uncertain, the Tranſlators from the* Septuagint, *render the word* ſcabies agreſtis, *St.* Jerom, *Scabiem,* Junius *and* Tremellius, *pſora, and our old tranſlation* Scirfy, *thence probably proceeds the miſtake, ſome ſort of Scabbynes being in old Engliſh called Scurf. But that the diſeaſes there mentioned, were neither of thoſe our Author ſuggeſts, no man of ſenſe will deny, the other quotation from Scripture, is not to be found where he directs.*

Page 68. *the* French Pox, *he defines to be* a preternatural diſpoſition, by which the body is ſenſibly hurt, in its operations, and diſordered in its

its functions, *which definition, will ſerve any diſeaſe.* Page 83. *he ſaith from* Arnoldus (*but tells us not which of them*) *that* we may gueſs at the inward ſwellings, by the number of the outer ones, *a thing he denyed to be true* page 122. page 96. He forbids the uſe of ſtrong purges, *contrary to warrantable practice, and his own directions to medicin, among* page 108. *which you will find* Reſin, Inlappa, dulcis, Euphorbeum, pil. cochiæ troch. Alhaudi, *&c.* page 84. Aqua pendens ſaith *Struma's*, are no *Struma's*, *and* 103. *dehorts from the uſe of vomits, contrary to reaſon, and ſucceſsful experience,* Dr. Willobij — *who is famous for curing of the Kings Evil, doth it by a drink which gently vomits, and begets conſtant pewking of matter from the Stomach, had I time to reaſon the caſe, I believe I could prove, that no evacuation is more agreeable to the rules of Art for the cure of that diſeaſe, than ſpitting, and vomiting.*

His skill in Phyſick he bewrayes to be but ſmall, for he ſaith nothing of Salivation, Milk, Diets, Mineral-Waters, Paranychia, Rutac. fol. *and a great many other* arcana, *againſt this malady, nor is he much better verſt in the* Chirurgical

rurgical part, *which though it ought to have been moſt minded, is leaſt mentioned; for he carelesly paſſeth over his duty with ſlight directions, which cannot help or enable any one to perform that part; cauſticks, extirpations, fontawels, ſcrophulous ulcers, and many other Chirurgical effects of this diſeaſe, and ways of curing it, are wholly pretermitted.*

Page 106. *Among his ſimple Remedies, are many* compounds, *and his collection of Medicines, exactly like an* empericks, *he hath neither choſen the beſt, digeſted them into a method, adapted them to the various circumſtances, and Rules of curing, nor diverſified them according to conſtitutions. But as he found them among ſome* Antidotaries, *and other collections, ſo he hath ſet them down.*

Of his third part, I will ſay nothing, becauſe time will fail me, onely this I am ſure is truth, that he hath managed a good Subject very ill, and weakly, and in ſome particulars given a falſe account of things, is not concerned in the ſtories he pretends to, nor in the account of the Perſons healed, but begg'd them from him, or them that delivers the Gold.

His fourth Bock, *he calls* a compleat Treatiſe of Muſcles, *& beſide the* King, *and*

and D. *of* Albemarl, *he dedicates it by a Latine Epiſtle to the Colledge,(written by Mr.* Turner, *Hoſpitler of St.* Thomas, *it being a language (notwithſtanding his ſcraps, and pretences) he hath not skill enough in, to conſtrue three lines,) in his Epiſtle to the Reader, he talks at his wonted perplext rate, and is at his old Tropes of Rocks and ſhelves, and his* mumprimus *of maternal Bloods, milking our Muſcles,* &c. *and in a barbarous confuſed manner, attempts to give us an account of* ſteno's *Mathematical* hypotheſis *of Muſcles, and Muſculary motion. The Table which he ſaith do give the names of the Muſcles as they ariſe in diſſection, is verbatim from Mr.* W. Moline's *Myotomia, as are all his deſcriptions throughout the Book, word for word. His Cutts are taken from* Caſſerius Placentinus, *and* Spigelius (*I know where he borrowed ſeveral of them, for the Gravers to work by.) His Table ſhewing the Reduction of Muſcles, each to their proper place, uſe and part, is a verbatim Tranſcript from Dr.* Scarboroughs, *and yet ſuch is the ingratitude and diſhonеſty of this Thief, that he no where owns it, and doth not Liſt the* Doctor, *nor Mr.* Molines *among the Authors, he ſaith*

Syllabus added to Mr. Molins Myotomia.

ſaith were concerned in his Book. The errors I ſhall ſhew you, by and by, compare his account of Muſcles in his tract of Wounds, and in this larger Book, and you will ſee in ſome places great difference, ſo that one or both, ceaſe to be compleat.

This Book, he got Mr. Turner *to put into Latine, and gave him ſeveral Volumes for his pains, he hath added one or two* Icons, *and ſet down the names of, the* Muſcles, *upon each of them as they ſhew themſelves in the figure, which indeed looks pretty, and is an eaſe, and advantage to his Reader, but this is not new, nor his own, he ſtole this alſo from a muſcular ſcheme, or ſchemes in Mr.* Molines *Parlour, drawn by the accurate Pencil of Mr.* Fuller, *ſo that there's not one thing, (errors excepted) in either of thoſe his own, and the latter, (altho' he call it* opera et ſtudio. *I. B.) might have been as truly ſaid the labour,* &c. *of* Tom. Stiles. *In his Title page, he calls it* myagraphia nova, ſive muſculorum omnium (in corpore humano factenus reſpectorum) accuratiſſime deſcriptio—ſituque naturali in Æntis iconibus. *&c. When in all his Book, their's no* Icon *for* Anconæus, Subclavius, Triangularis, &c. *Nor deſcription*

deſcription of the Glutæus minimus, *of which he gives the Image, in his* 32 Table, *and altho' he pretend to deſcribe* omnium hactenus repertorum, icones, uſus, &c. *and tho' he hath taken notice from both the* ſyllabuſis, *of Dr.* Scarborough *to Dr.* Crown, *of the* obliquus major cum Trochlea, et muſculo Trochlari, *yet he hath given no figure, deſcription, nor uſe of the* muſculus Trochlearis, *lately diſcovered, nor of the* Quadratus Femoris, *altho' that be in both the* ſyllabuſis, *aforeſaid, unleſs he intend the* Quadrigeminus *for it, which he ought to have explicated, however* Quadratus, *is the more modern word.*

He is ſo far from giving an accurate deſcription, that he perplexeth, and confounds things, as in page 48. Teres minor, *and* page 49. nonus humeri Placentini: *He makes them two diſtinct Muſcles (as indeed they are,) but gives them one deſcription, and the ſame uſe, as you may find by comparing leaf with leaf, for he makes them both depreſſors of the* os humeri, *and in his* Synopſis, *he maketh them one, and the ſame* nonus Humeri Placentini ſive Rotundus minor.

Octavus Humeri Placentini, *ſive* Coracho

Coracho Brachialis (*for ſo he writes it in his* Synopſis,) *are two diſtinct Muſcles:* corachobrachialis *is the* nonus humeri Placentini (*but he is ignorant thereof,*)—*he maketh them one, though in both the* ſyllabus, *he might plainly ſee, they were two, and accordingly of two different uſes, for the firſt is a* depreſſor, *and the laſt an* adductor.

He very diſingeniouſly makes the octavus *in both the* ſyllabuſes, *to be an* elevater, *when as the learned Authors, in the original, and in their publick exerciſes of Anatomy, always delivered that the* octavus humeri *was a* depreſſer. *This miſtake I believe he was lead into by Mr.* W. *M*olins, *Myaſtomia*, Page 38. *ſo unable is he to be an Author, and unfit ev'n for a* Plagiary.

Of the nonus Humeri Placentini, *he ſaith* Folio 49.—inſeritur acuto Tendine in collum oſſis humeri: *But in the* Sculpt. Tab. 20. *He plainly ſheweth it,* (*rightly enough, for it is* Placentinus *his own cut,*) in medio oſſis Humeri. *Of the* octavus Caſſeri (*i. e.* Placentini) *he ſaith* Page 46. Per corpus ejus tranſit nervus quidam: *Thus the Blind lead the Blind, Mr.* W. *M. M*yotomia *page* 41. *told him, that through the Body of this*

this Muſcle, doth paſs a Nerve, but our guide in his Figures (not knowing, or forgetting that he had fixt it in the octavus humeri, *when he accurately deſcribed that Muſcle,) ſheweth it in his* Icon Tab. 20. *relating to the* nonus humeri, *which is very true, for its* Caſſerus Placentinus's own Cut.

I ſhall detain you no longer in the Preface, having much exceeded the common bounds, what remains to be ſaid againſt him, ſhall be kept cold, only I muſt Apologize, that if in our endeavour to cure him of this Pruritus ſcribendi, *or itch of ſcribling: Which thus buſieth his Fingers, and makes them ſcratch Paper, we have acted ſmartly, himſelf muſt confeſs it S.A. And conformable to the method of curing that diſeaſe,* i. e. *By painful ſharp Remedies, and folly being ever commixed, we purſue the wiſeſt mans advice, in uſing a Rod. Its true, we have been ſeverely plain, but not rude, (as he hath been to many of his betters,) a very eminent* Caſuiſt *of our own, alloweth us to* reprehend evil Perſons in Language, properly expreſſive of the crime, *which I think we have not tranſgreſt, by indecent reproofs, or unſuitable words. I know no name for a* Spade, *but a* Spade, *nor any extraordinary courteſie*

Biſhop Taylor *Grand Exemp. p.* 247.

teſie due to a man, who beſtows himſelf with ſo little truth, or modeſty, or offers that violence, and injury to mankind, in things of that importance to them, as he hath done by perverting, and corrupting the means, and methods of their recovery, and preſervation, from hurt, and thoſe miſerable diſtempers, to which they are ſo incident, and obnoxious, and the contrary to which, viz. Health, *is accounted by wiſemen,* the greateſt temporal happineſs.

If where he playeth the Fool, *and ſhews himſelf an* Impoſtor, Thieviſh, Ignorant, *&c. we tell him ſo in plain Engliſh, I think he hath no wrong done him. If he can prove the contrary, that we have abuſed, or falſly accuſed him, let him make it out, and inſtead of a ſecond part of* Medicaſter *Medicaſturs, he ſhall have a retraction, and* peccavi *in* A FORM OF HIS OWN, *which upon occaſion of the late hearing before a Perſon of Honour, between himſelf and our Company, was publickly read before his Face, and (as I am informed) he therein acknowledgeth himſelf more vile, and mean ſpirited than mine or any other Pen can expreſs.*

THE

Medicaſter Medicatus.

The Firſt Part.

Containing Animadverſions on Mr. Brown's *Books, of Preternatural* Tumors, *and of* Wounds, *being a* Letter *from a* Country Practitioner.

SIR,

THat extravagant Curioſity, which ſo ſtrongly inclined me to the peruſal of new Books, (eſpecially of Natural Philoſophy, and the Art of Healing,) and hath heretofore given you the trouble to procure, and me the coſt to purchaſe, all that come forth, is very much cooled and abated, by the diſappointment I have lately met in ſome of them; not that I ſo much regret being deceived in my expectations, or of my mony and time; nor (which is worſe) the fruitleſs trouble it hath occaſioned *my Friend*, as I reſent the *indignity*, and

diſparagement, they have begotten to *a noble and very uſeful Art*, of whoſe reputation and intereſt I am very tender and zealous.

I am moved with indignation to find, that while Ingenious, and Inquiſitive men, are labouring to improve and advance it, and its eſteem in the world, by their excellent Writings, laborious Experiments, and uſeful Diſcoveries; ſo many medling Fops buſily interpoſe, and not only amuſe, diſturb, and diſcourage them by the gagling of their Gooſe-quils, but diſparage the growing credit of the faculty, by their follys and falſhoods, to ſee ſo many *bold Ignorants* thruſt themſelves through the Preſs, with ſwoln Titles, under their nauſeous fantaſtical *Pictures*, with which (like *Ballads*) they front, and lead in their empty *Books*, which no more anſwer the pretence of their *Title Pages*, than the excrements of a *few bad* do the *Marrow of many good Authors*, and come ſo far ſhort of what they would imitate, or oppoſe, as they who have attempted to Ape our inimitable *Duty of Man*, or adventured to confute our Immortal *Harvey*.

Who

Who that's *Loyal*, or hath a due veneration for his *Prince*, can without abhorrence behold, the *Sacred* name of the *King* debas'd, and profanely mixed, with that of every *Quack-ſalver*, that dares aſſume it to make himſelf a Title, to ſee the *Auguſt Illuſtrious Character of Majeſty* trampled on, and laid at the feet of every Empericks Effigies, who is but Audacious enough to ſtyle himſelf, His *Majeſties Phyſician, Chirurgion, Operator*, or *Oculiſt*; though perhaps the Coxcomb be not fit enough, for a *Toad-eater* to a *Mountebank*.

To obſerve men of our profeſſion write, as if they deſign'd to engroſs to themſelves the Character, which *P. de Commines*, and M^o. *Sorbier*, generouſly beſtowed on the whole Nation, what elſe meaneth the ſcurrilous *Conclaviſt*, the nonſenſical *Galenopale*, the verboſe *Polyrhizos*, the ſilly *Hilminthologer*, the *no-bone faſhion Alamode man*, the ſnarling *Glow-worm*, the churliſh *Topographer* of *B.* and other clamorous Witlings, whoſe writings ſerve that odious end and deſign; men who diſcover their own ignorance and ill natures, in attempting

to manifeſt it in others, as far above their reach, as the Moon from the barking Animals; ſuch are *Culpepper*, and his Succeſſor *Doron*, *Synopſis*, *Sermon*, and a world of *Cacata Charta* men, who I could name, beſide the *Aſtrological Medicaſters*, and *Whimſical Chymiſts*, (thoſe *Phanaticks* in *Phyſick*,) who throw dirt in the face of the *Orthodox*, fill the world with much noiſe to no purpoſe; men that puzzle mankind with myſterious nonſenſe, and are as unintelligible in Phyſick, and as Enthuſiaſtical in Philoſophy, as *Jacob Behem*, or the *Roſie-crucians*. Theſe are men I ſay, who ſeem of this deſign or fate, ſtrive to outvie one another in *Ignorance*, as ſtrenuouſly as if the prize of an Olympick Game were at ſtake, for the moſt obſtreperous *Blockhead*, or *clamorous Fool* in print.

Indeed we are not *ſingular* in ſuch productions, all others have their *Impertinents*, their *Triflers*, their *Plagiaryes*, their *Bathyllus*'s, *&c.* the Preſs having, in this Age of *Monſters*, *ſpawn'd Prodigies*, and *deformities* in all kinds of writing. Divinity hath been abuſed by wrangling *Commentators*, perverſe

perverſe *Expoſitors*, and the damnable Doctrines of *Traytors*, *Hereticks*, and *Schiſmaticks*. The Scripture hath been made a Noſe of Wax, to ſerve the turn, and juſtifie the Opinions and Actions of the moſt adverſe Parties in the World, hath been urged to juſtifie *Parricide*, *Murther*, *Sacriledge*, *Rebellion*, and the worſt of Villanies by our *Fanatical Covenanters*, and other Divines of the Faction, both in * *England* and † *Scotland*.

* See *Edwards Gangrena*, *Diſſenters Sayings*. *Long Parliament Sermons*, &c.

† See *Ravillack Redivivus*, *and the ſpirit of Poppery in the mouths of Fanaticks*, &c.

The Law hath been publickly, and in print miſ-ſtated, and perverſely urged in behalf of Treaſon and Sedition, by the *Hunts-Poſtſcripts*, and *Liberty of the Subjects*; a Book whoſe Contents are no leſs a contradiction than its Title; for *Statutes*, made againſt *Diſſenters*, are there moſt impudently avowed not to concern them, and the very Act of *Uniformity* alledged in behalf of *Toleration* and the *Schiſm*. Inſtances of this ſort of prevarications are innumerable, witneſs the many Pamphlets

that have lately ſwarm'd from the Hive of (*draw*,
Bull-fac't Jonas, *who could Statutes*
To mean Rebellion, and make Treaſon
(*Law*.

Hiſtory hath had its *Johnſon*, who, in the Life of his Brother *Apoſtate Julian*, hath not bluſhed to affirm, contrary to known truth, (as the Learned and Reverend Dr. *Hicks*, Dean of *Worceſter*, hath more clearly proved in his *Jovian*,) that the *Roman* Empire was Hereditary; and prevaricated notoriouſly, to form a Topick, for an execrable deſign againſt the Succeſſion, and like a Miniſter of Peace, ſet us a cutting one anothers Throats.

Thus Truth hath ſuffered, in almoſt all ways of writing, by the folly and knavery of men, who like thoſe named in our Engliſh *Juvenal*.

——*in ſpight*
Of Nature, or their Stars will write.

And almoſt all Arts contracted ſcandal, by the impotence, &c. of buſie Scriblers.

But among them all, none ſo deceived my expectations, or gave ſuch a Rude ſtop to my longing fancy, and in-

incautelous humour of buying new Books at a venture, as did two Tracts publiſhed by *John Brown*, the one of *Preternatural Tumors*, the other of *Wounds*, the Title the Author bore, the many *Encomiums* and *Imprimaturs*, (a new *French* mode,) from men of learning, diſcernment, and conſiderable figure, which prefac't and uſhered them in tempted me to beleive there was ſomewhat extraordinary in them, but I found it over the left ſhoulder, and the man (maugre their many Plaudits, by which he endeavoured to anticipate, and delude his Readers Judgment,) to be like his Pictures, all forehead and flouriſh, face and feathers; ſo I laid him by, in a dark hole of my Study, *to hoot and catch Mice*, the natural Imployment of ſuch *Animals*.

This may ſeem a rude abuſive Treatment, and bold Cenſure, to thoſe who look no farther, than the ſparkiſh Picture, and florid appearance of the man, and read not, beyond the wheedlings, precarious invitation of his Approvers, but let any Impartial Artiſt purſue him, and with an ordinary heed ſurvey his writings,

if he find he deſerves better uſage, or do not diſcover him wretchedly Thieviſh, and notoriouſly defective, and ignorant, that he hath equall'd the moſt faulty Author, I will have that Imputation and Character, and ſuffer the chaſtiſement due to him for abuſing the world, and putting on them an indigeſted Fardle of other mens works, as his own.

Had he treated us as an Artiſt ought, written with the becomming qualifications of a uſeful good Author, and given us ſomewhat new, as did *Hippocrates*, and the firſt Writers, and thoſe who even in this Age, have found new ſubjects for their Pens, as *Harvey*, *Malpighius*, and many *Columbus's* in *Phyſick*, *Chyrurgery*, or *Anatomy*; or had he corrected the errours, evinced the miſtakes, explained the meaning, or ſupplied the defects of other Writers, as did *Galen*, and the many Commentators on *Hippocrates*, (beſide divers Neoterick Authors,) had he abridged the copious, like Dr. *Read*, *Blaſius*, or Dr. *Gibſon*; had he collected the choice of many Authors, as did *Schenkius*, *Moronus*, *Burnet*, *Bonetus*, *Gualterus*, &c. had he

he ſtrengthened the Principles, and confirmed the Methods of Art, by new *Theories*, *Experiments* or *Remedies*, like *Sanctorius*, *Willis*, *Quercetan*, *Sculletus*, *VViſeman*, *Meckeren*, *Bartholine*, *&c.* and many more; had he accommodated conſtant Methods to new diſcoveries, or revived ſome obſolete, and worn-out way of cure, *&c.* grown undeſervedly out of uſe, as hath *Sennertus*, *Blaſius*, Dr *Harris*, and the Anſwerers of *Medela Medicinæ*, he had been praiſe worthy; and merited thoſe Impertinent *Encomiums*, he prefixeth ſo fondly to his Books.

But, Sr, we ſee nothing like this, on the contrary his works are *twice ſodden Cabbage*, nothing *new*, nothing *his own*, ſcarce a medicin, or an obſervation, or a notion but is ecchoed; nay he is ſo ridiculous a *Plagiary*, that he doth not repreſent fairly to us the things he ſteales, nor hath he for want of ſkill to chooſe taken the beſt to be had, among the Authors from whom he filtcht, which is to me an argument of his low parts, and mean abilities; to ſteal the crudities, and corruptions of Books, argues that things of an ingenious nature, are

not

not agreeable to him, and is like Childrens ſtealing Rattles and Bawbles, from among Jewels and things of worth, *ſecundum modum recipientis.* Thus I ſay, our Author is ſo unfit to write Books, that he gives us nothing new, all from others, and that generally, either of it ſelf Ill, or made ſo by his awkward way of repreſentation, impertinently and lamely uſed, not at all to the purpoſe. In ſhort, *things old, ſtoln, and borrowed; things abſurd, jejune, and nugatory, collected in a very rude* (though he call it a *new*) *method, or rather confuſion, in a broken ſtyle and way full of Rambles, and ſtrange Tranſitions*, as if his wits were gathering Wooll, *is* (with *Tautologies, ſilly Metaphors*, and *unintelligible Phraſes*) *the compoſition of his Book*, and the man (notwithſtanding the pretences, and opinion of himſelf and friends, an *Ignorant Plagiary* and moſt *Ridiculous Scribler.*

The Juſtice of this Cenſure, I will manifeſt to you very plainly without a rigid, or particular ſurvey of all he hath written, and without ſqueezing or putting any thing to the *Rack*, and here I muſt profeſs copiouſneſs of matter which

which is uſually an advantage, is become to me an Impediment. I am choaked with plentitude. He is ſo all over vanity, that I know not where to begin; his Follies are ſo perplext, I know not how to unravel them, without being as Immethodical, and appearing as great a Bungler as himſelf. I will begin as he doth, and attack his *Compleat Treatiſe* of Tumors, which being the firſt broaching of his *Hog-s Head*, his freſh, and untired, Effort may be preſumed moſt nervy and ſtrong, and give us the greateſt difficulty to encounter and ſubdue.

This Book we find by the Authors Picture, was written in the 35th year of his age, which I ſuppoſe is pointed to us, that we may admire the profound Sagacity and great abilities of ſo young a man. His Title-Page calls it a *Compleat diſcourſe of Tumors*. *Compleat* either to diſtinguiſh it from others who have written defectively on that Subject, or elſe a ſlye ſuggeſtion, as if he had ſaid all that Subject was capable of, or perhaps becauſe it hath diſcourſed of all the diſeaſes, compellated under thoſe Titles; how little

little it deſerves that Character, on either of theſe accounts will be ſufficiently demonſtrated in the enſuing Pages, and that on the contrary its empty, defective, ſtoln for the moſt part from imperfect, erroneous, and obſolete Writings, abounding with vanities, errours, contradictions, nonſence, impertinences, and more faults, than any Book of its bigneſs, of a Subject ſo common and eaſy, and affording ſuch plenitude of excellent precedents and guides.

Its ſcarce credible, that any man ſhould be ſo blockiſh, as this, to obtrude on the World under thoſe Titles, things ſo little deſerving them; nor leſs ſurpriſing is it, to ſee a Book ſo full of Palpable errours, and manifeſt evidences of a ſilly Illiterate Author, containing nothing Ingenious or valuable, full of the Scum, and Crudities of their Notions, Medicines, and Obſervations, who were long ſince exceeded, and exploded, to ſee ſuch things proclaimed *uſeful, commendable, ingenious, learned, elaborate*, &c. by men that knew better, and from whoſe Sagacity, his egregious errours, manifeſt faults, and aberrations,

errations, could not eſcape, (had they peruſed what they praiſed) is to me matter of *Aſtoniſhment*, and ſhould be to them *occaſion of ſhame, and repentance.*

We wanted one that could our griefs declare,
And thank our happy Stars, we have him here,
What's then thy due, who cureſt each malady.
Yet thy great Skill is ſuch, ———
——— Thy work being perfect, ———
Were fam'd *Hippocrates* alive to write,
He from thy work, would humbly borrow light.
——— For having this *Learn'd Book*, men need no more. ———
John Gadbury, Student in Phyſick and Aſtrology.

Its ſtrange that neither the *Stars*, nor Skil in *Phyſick*, could undeceive this Hyberbolical, Poetical, Aſtrological, Phyſical, Applauder, and teach him better than to think, this dull, empty, Scrible, deſerved the praiſe he gives it, or that *Hippocrates* could, or would borrow from one who ſtole from himſelf, and thoſe that ecchoed his Doctrine.

He dedicates this praiſe-worthy Peice to his *Uncle, Crop*; who (*by what Authority, and good manners I know*

know not,) he calls the chief *Chirurgeon* in *Norfolk*, to whom, and to his Readers, he makes rambling impertinent Epiſtles, uſing the ſame *Tropes* and vain glorious Oſtentations, he hath over again in his Book of *wounds*,—*Impudence plum'd with various coloured Feathers, of Ignorance and Boldneſs*,—*this tract well deſerves the ſtudy and practice of a young Chirurgeon, who ought to read it ſoberly, and practiſe it conſtantly*,—*I have here acted the part of a faithful Chirurgeon*—*This is a Subject indeed not to be touched with every* COMMON *Pen, every Slip whereof, in ſome caſes, may diſlocate the Diſcourſe, and cauſe a ſolution of continuity, in the matter*,—*its leaves are not lined with froth, or Emperical Romance, but rather gathered, furniſhed, and delineated, with digeſted wholeſom fruit, of* LEARNING, *example, hiſtory, moſt lively reſembling the roſe*,—*the Lading is well beſtowed on our Veſſel, having received your gentle Windes to blow on it, I queſtion not its well ſailing, and may be kept from the Shelves, and Rocks.*—

Now after ſo many Encomiums, from ſuch men as the *Preſident*, and

Cenſor

Cenſor of the Colledge, from Sr. *T. B.* Mr. *Sarjent K.* Mr. *Daniel* and the *ſtarry Doctor*. Strengthened and confirmed by the Authors own kind approbation and applauſe of himſelf, and the *Minerva* of his *Mercurial* Brain, who but would have raiſed expectations, and look Sharp for ſome great and tranſcendent performance, but alas! Its a birth of the mountains, great Cry and litle Wool, nothing but the Husk or Shell of ſome ſeed, whoſe kernel by length of time is turned into Maggot, or other noxious Inſect; and being here by our Novice, noyſily crackt, is expoſed to Sale, as wholſom, good, new, fruit.

Although I am as great an admirer of the Antiquity, and uſefulneſs of our Art, and would aſſert its Intereſt, and Reputation as much as any man; yet I am ſo much an Enemy to *Arrogance*, and a Friend to *Truth*, that I muſt expoſe him, when he reaſons at ſo ridiculous a rate to illuſtrate it, and ſcrews his pretences too high, as he doth, *page* 1. where he unreaſonably aſſerts, *The Art of Healing, came into the world, almoſt as ſoon as man. For ſoon after his Birth was this found out,*

as

as both Reason and History make good. Page 2. *And here also may we Epitomize, that Healing and Medicine were invented before other Arts*—Now all the *Reason* produced to make this good, is an uncertain supposition, that primitively they were subject to diseases, and consequently put upon inventing Remedies; and the *History* is from *Genesis* 50. 2. where it is said, *Joseph* commanded the *Physicians* to Embalm *Jacob*.

In his *Theory of the Earth*, a Book of extraordinary thoughts, and uncommon ingenuity.

As to the first; How doth it appear, they had ANY diseases in the first Ages of the world, one would think otherwise by their longevity; and I think Mr. *Burnet* hath rendred it more than probable, that before the Flood, they were very healthy, had a general *Eucrasia*, and *temperamentum ad pondus*. Dr. *Brown* in his *Garden of Cyrus*, *page* 1. gives an ingenious proof of the great Antiquity of Physick, because *Adam* had a Dormitive, when he slept, while God performed all the parts of Chyrurgery, in making Woman out of his side; but that's too Poetical. The *Taylors* will tread on our heels, with the same way of reasoning, and pretend near it

if

if not equal Antiquity for their Craft, by the ſewing of the Fig-leaves, and making Aprons. Others imagine, that after the fate of *Abel*, men bethought of Remedies for the accidents to which they ſaw themſelves liable, but we have not the leaſt footſteps, or colour of any ſuch matter in *Hiſtory, ſacred or prophane*; we are told very early of *Muſicians*, &c. but no where of Diſeaſes, or Healing.

As to his Inſtance from *Hiſtory, viz.* the Phyſicians Embalming *Jacob*, it's not at all to his purpoſe, being 2000 years after the Creation, as were the Diſeaſes ſaid to be among the *Egyptians*; as to his opinion, that Healing was invented before other Arts, it's not only deſtitute of proof but probability, at leaſt where he refers, *viz. the holy Scripture*, where it's plain, that *Agriculture, making Tents, Muſick, Artifice in Braſs and Iron*, were ſoon upon the Creation, as is recorded *Gen.* 11. but not one word of *Diſeaſes*, *Hurts*, or *Healers*. Beſide which, before the days of *Hippocrates*, it's probable there were only ſome Emperical Practiſers, that all the skill lay in ſuch hands, and methods,

thods, as our Quacks, old Women, *&c.* with whom our Author is too angry to allow them Artists.

In all this, I do not detract from this modest Assertion, *That Medicine is a very ancient Art and practised by considerable men who were afterward Deified*, as *Apollo*, the two *Æsculapius's* of *Egypt*, and *Greece*, as the most learned, Dr. *Charleton* discourseth in the Preface to his first Cutlerean Anatomical Prelection.

Of such groundless Assertions, and Insignificant Harangues, pretending to shew the Origine, Antiquity, or Splendor of Inventions, *&c.* Of the Art of healing, (in which all, thats like sense or truth, is stoln, and corruptly transcribed from *Parey*, *Read*, *Woodal*, &c. He composeth his Chirurgical Introduction to this Treatise, which equalls, if not exceeds that which prefac't his Book of Wounds. Of which pray accept a few Instances.

Page 10. He bestirs himself to shew the similitude and semblance, the little World, Man, hath *with the great one*, pray observe the wit and Ingenuity of it, for I assure you, ITS VERY EXTRA-

ORDINARY

ORDINARY — *his outward Wall resembles the Element of Earth, its next covering made of Sperm with fibers Imitates* WATER, *that fine Web, Spun by the Almighty hand, which covers the brain, paints out Air, the Body of the brain it self, represents fire, this fountain sends forth many Rivulets,—its outward Cap very prettily resembles a faire Wood, clustred with young Trees. The* SALT *Tears which trickle from his Ey's carry a* LIVELY RESEMBLANCE *of Dew; Vapours obscuring his sight resemble Clouds and Mists; the noyse in the Ears, Winds and Storms; frothy Spitle carryeth the lively portraiture of Snow, as well as Coagulated or Conglobated flegm the representative of hail, a Coryza in the nose carryes the similitude of Rain, sneezing resembles Thunder, and the redness of the eyes Lightning: is not the Sun seen in the native heat of the brain, as well as the Moon in its watry Element. Jupiter in its temper, as well as Saturn in its Melancholy, Mars in its choler as well as Venus in its flegm;* into what extravagant Absurdities, doth this liberty of comparison, plunge a man? Is there any agreeableness, or umbrage of it, in the things he

Did you ever hear of Fountains, and Rivulets of Fire, before now?

he parallels, at this rate he might have resembled a man to any thing in the World, his great toe to a wheelbarrow, his nose to a carthorse; it had been more Ingenious. to have pursued the similitude, and made pissing in Bed the overflowing of *Nile* or a Neitherland Inundation, claps the burning Islands of *Stromboli*, *Vulcania*, *Ætna*, *Fuogo* Sh.—his Breeches, the Sulphurious, evomitions of those mountains, might he not have made a more pertinent Comparison between Farting and Thunder, a string of shankers and the chain of mountains, which *Kircherus* faith binds, and hoops about the Earth or the Wind-Mill, and *Vertigo* in his own head, and the *Copernican System* of the Earths motion.

But trifling a part; let us seek somewhat serious, *Page* 24. He comes to define Chirurgery and thus he doth it. *A Parey telleth us, it is an Art which informeth with reason, how we may cure, prevent, and mitigat diseases, by help of the hand, but its more proper and essential definition is taken from eradicating diseases by Art, and manual operation.* Thus busily endeavouring to amend

Pareys

Pareys definition, he ridiculouſly gives you the ſame, in terms nearly alike, though leſs expreſſive.

Page 28. He ſaith a *diſeaſe is incurable three wayes, firſt when its ſo in its own nature, as the* Elephantaiſis. 2dly, *When the Patient uſeth no proper means.* 3dly. *When the* CURING *one diſtemper threatens another.* As to the firſt, that the Leproſy is incurable, is notoriouſly falſe. 2dly. The neglect of means cannot properly be ſaid to render a diſeaſe incurable, unleſs there be no difference between the power, and the will, which is as egregious nonſenſe, as to ſay, a man cannot do that which he will not; and thirdly the CURING of one diſeaſe threatning another, is direct nonſence, contradiction, and begging the queſtion. For in the very Aſſertion its ſuppoſed curable.

Page 31. *He ſaith, a Chirurgion ought to be well Skil'd in Anatomy, for* hinc diſcimus artem rectiſſime operandi & ſecuritate inſcidendi. *It being as the chief Pillar, or Baſis, on which Chirurgery planteth its foundation.* Now I cannot but admire, why if Anatomy be ſo very neceſſary, the chief

Baſis

Basis of Chirurgery, and its greatest Magazine, he hath so overweening a conceit of the ancient way of practice, when Anatomy was in its Infancy, full of defects, and errours.

See the Catalogue of Authors, Page 55. 56. which he recommends as the best Pilots.

At what a Wild rate doth he talk of humors, in his second Chapter, which consists of ridiculous Assertions, nonsence, and errours, and discovers both the great Folly and Theft of the publisher. I will only name some of them, presuming no Reader can want capacity to apprehend them, nor sense to perceive, where their vanity lyeth, Page. 35 He saith *they are more properly called humors, which are Juices made by the liver in the Sanguinary mass, for its nutriment, and thinning of the bloud all over the Body, all those are choler, flegm, and Melancholy.* Page. 36. *As the four humours do, work man into a good humor, so this* (Choler) *burneth him into a passion,* Page 39. He saith *Choler hath but few Spirits somewhat of Sulphur, most of Salt and Earth, bred out of the thinner part of the Chyles,* Page 42. *He makes three sorts of Sapor, in flegm, and adds as a fourth, its Insipidness.* Page 43. He reckons as a first Species of Melancholy,

lancholy, *Bilis nigra* and a ſecond *Black choler.* Page 45. He gives a Schem of humours, ſtoln from *Paræus Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 6. (one of the Crudeſt, and moſt erroneous things in that large Volum,) and aſſerts, *that flegm ſerves the brain, the cold and moiſt parts, and in taſt is either ſweet, or Inſipid. Is like Water, of a liquid conſiſtence, and yet Choler attenuates it, Metancholy is painting Earth doth nouriſh the Spleen and prepares an acidneſs for* PREVENTING *the bloud.* I profeſs I know not what he means by theſe laſt Aſſertions.

His general diviſion of Tumors is not more rational and conſiſtent. Page 47. He ſaith *an Abſceſs oft followeth a Phlegmon, and yet cometh without an Inflamation premiſed.* Page 51. *He Computes malign Ulcers among Melancholy tumors,* and *Aneuriſms among Schirrus's.* He defines *Enchymomata,* and *Metaſmata, to be painful and dangerous effects of the Arteries, hapning by contuſion of the Abdomen.* Page 52. *He liſts Epiplocele, Entero-Epiplocle,* &c. *among Tumors bred out of humors. And defines a Polypus to be an excreſcence growing out of the Noſtrils, as if that were the only*

only part, to which they were incident. Page 55. *He defines a Tumor to be a preternatural diſeaſe, very difficult becauſe it hindreth contraction, and for this quotes Fallopius, without telling where its delivered.* I find in that Author, a multitude of Definitions examined, and none like this, that which he gives as his own, is in theſe words. *Definitio ergo vera tumoris erat iſta: Tumor eſt morbus inſtrumentalis ſimplex, in magnitudine extenſa conſtans.* Why our Author calls it a diſeaſe preternatural, I know not, I think *Morbus* had never any ſuch Diſtinction, nor are there any diſeaſes that are natural. What he means by calling it difficult, becauſe it hindreth contraction, I cannot Fathom.

Tom. 1. cap. 3. de tumor. præternat.

At this wiſe rate, he proceedes, *And hence it may raiſe in us a diligent enquiry hereof, how this firſt hapned, what may be the beſt and ſafeſt way to ſayl herein, what the beſt order to obſerve, but before we launch too deep into the main Ocean, let us take and purchaſe ſuch Pilots, as may ſafely bring us of from the Shelves, and Rocks, of fears and diſtruſts* — Then after this nauſe-

ous

ous preamble, *he recommends the ſtale writings as the beſt Guides.* Hippocrates, Galen, Ægineta, Albucas, Rhaſis, Haly Abbas, Avicen, *&c.* — In purſuing him, you will find him ploughing with *Parey*, *Read*, &c. and filching from their writings, but he ſo confounds and diſguiſeth them, and makes ſuch a rude disfigured Copy, that its not preſently diſcerned, but if any thing be erroneous, and trifling in an Author, its ſo agreeable to his Genius, that he is ſure to have it, as I ſhall further demonſtrate anon.

His ſixth Chapter is of Phlebotomy, (how pertinent here, I need not ſay.) Where he talks as if he had never heard of Circulation, or did not underſtand it, (perhaps the Author, he was dealing with, wrote before *Harvey*) many of his poſitions and directions being contrary to that Doctrine; among the veines uſually opened, he mentions not the *Jugulars* — Page 82, he makes no difference between Digeſtion, and Diſcuſſion, and ſeems to underſtand neither, for he calls the Fire an Evacuation of a thin matter, gathered

in a part, by inſenſible evaporation, and that Digeſtives are hot and dry in the third degree, and of thin Parts, and inſtanceth in *Mallowes*, *Camomil*, *Ammoniacum*, *Lillies*, *Fenugrick*, *Red-Roſes*, *March-Mallows*, *Melilot*, *Meal* of *Beans*, *Barly*, *Lupines*, *Lin-Seed*, *Mucilage Plaiſter*, *Violets*, *Saffron*, *Gooſe-Fat*, *Butter*, *Milk*, *Night-Shade*, *& cujus contrarium*, its ſcarce credible, a man could ſo groſly err from the moſt common Rules of his Art, and ſuch as are known almoſt to every Apprentice, being one of the firſt things they are taught; its plain he underſtands not the true *Chirurgical* notion of *Digeſtion*, the way of procuring it, nor the temper of Ingredients in moſt Common uſe for that end, for though he had delivered, that it muſt be procured by things hot and dry, in the third degree, he directs to many things of different, and ſome of the Contrary qualities; all that I have pickt out from him, being cold, moiſt, or temperate, and that this is no ſlip or overlight in him, but his firm and fixed opinion, conſult *Page* 88. and 107. of this ſame Book.

Page

Page 95. He ſaith, we muſt not bleed far diſtant from the Part affected, by which I perceive he forgets or knows not that Phlebotomy is often made near the *Ancles*, and that leeching the *Hemorrhoids* is frequently and ſucceſsfully uſed for pain, and other diſeaſes, of the Head. *Page* 88. He blunders, and runs into ſtrange abſurdities, and contradictory affirmations, concerning that way of treating ripe Tumors, the ſigns of ripe ſuppuration he gives us in this diſtracted way — *The Tumor offers it as a ſign of its tending to ſuppuration, by its intenſeneſs, and when pain, inflamation,* &c. *encreaſe, then uſe* NO *Digeſtives, but maturative Medicines, and if therefore we may procure the Tumor for this ſuppuration, and produce good laudable matter, we are to encreaſe the quantity of Native Heat, by ſuch Medicines as be of a digeſting faculty, the which ought to be of the Native Heat with the Part, theſe are to be applyed from the beginning of its Augment to the end of its Vigor.* — Certainly I ſhould correct a Boy, who had ſeen a plaiſter-Box but two years, if he talkt in no better ſort, than he in this

ligible ramble, wherein he ſo contradicts himſelf, and for want of a good memory, ſenſe, underſtanding, and way of expreſſion, doth run into the ſtrangeſt and moſt abſurd Directions, I have met.

At no better rate doth he deliver himſelf, *Chap.* 19. Concerning *Choler, of which he ſaith there are three ſorts, Natural, Preternatural, and Unnatural*, and talks ſo diſagreeable, and contrary to what he had done on the ſame ſubject, *Page* 39. (though neither of them reconcileable to ſenſe, or Philoſophy ;) as ſhews in him a very great diſpoſition or ſtrong fate to errour, *for he cannot hit right in either Part of a Contradiction.* Page 40. *Choler is excrementitious, unfit for Nutriment, an enemy to the radical moiſture, and yet* Page 45. *It nouriſheth Parts of its own temper,* Page 18. *It perfects natures works, is a Vehicle for nouriſhment* 41. *Its proper uſe is to render the excrements Fluxil* 45. *Moveth the expulſive faculties.* 109. *He denyeth it to have any bitterneſs or ſharpneſs, I mean* (quoth he) *that in the Bladder of Gall, for elſe it would ſoon fret the guts in peices, and beſide*

beſide this, dayly experience ſheweth, it is free from any acidity, for it dayly paſſeth thro' the kidnies, into the bladder, and then maketh its exit. Page 39. *It hath in it no great quantity of Sulphur.* Page 109. *That which his Preternatural, though it doth not nouriſh the Body, yet it doth not offer any miſchief to it, this is both unprofitable, and unnatural, and Preternatural, alway hurting the Body* — at this moſt incongruous, ſenſleſs rate he confounds the things he treats of. I am very ſorry to find a man pretending to be acquainted with Books, and to underſtand Art, ſhould write ſo much like a ſtranger to both, as well as to Common ſenſe, and letters.

His Diſcourſe of Flegm in the Chapter of *Oedema* in every whit was as wild and extravagant, *Page* 123. In one place *he ſaith, thoſe Tumors never ſuppurate, in another that they do, here he affirms they alway poſſeſs remote Parts, and then gives an inſtance* (ſtoln from *Pareus*) the only one he hath) *of one on the lower Jaw, Page* 132. He ſaith, *a Schirrus is the only brat of Melancholy.* If he mean as the words lye, to wit, that Melan-

choly hath no other brat, he contradicts what he had ſaid, *Page* 51. If (as I believe he intended,) a *Schirrus* be the effect of Melancholy only, (one of them it muſt be) he hath contradicted that alſo, *Page* 134. Where he delivers, that *that Tumor may ariſe from Flegm only.*

Page 154. His Diſcourſe concerning the Breaſts, and production of Milk, is of the ſame ſort, and for the moſt part contradicted, *Page* 297. *In the one its made of Bloud, in the other its pure chyle, and nervous*

Page 156. *Juice*; ſo he diſcourſeth of *Cancers*, which firſt *he reſembles to a Sea-Crab, like whoſe claws it ſticketh, and adhereth to the part ſo cloſe, as a Key to a Door,* HAVING IN IT, *by ſome* REPORTED TO CARRY IN IT *exalted veins*,— and at laſt he confeſſeth, *this is more fabulous than true*, and juſtifies its non-ſenſe,— he tells us, *Page* 159. *We may never expect to cure a Cancer, we ought not to meddle with Ulcerat Cancers, becauſe by* Galen *held to be altogether incurable, neither ought we to attempt the cure of any other, but by amputation, which carryed with it great danger, & hazard as* Celſus *offereth*, & yet immediately after all this poſitiveneſs, he

not

not only ſpends many Pages in a Method for cure, but ſubjoins two ſtories, the one from *Hildanus*, the other from *Schenckius*, of two that were healed; from this laſt named Author, I find him very often ſtealing the Obſervations, he quotes, to back and confirm his ſeveral Chapters, he was a laborious Learned *German* Phyſition, lived at *Friburg* in *Briſgow*, above an hundred years ſince, and publiſhed a vaſt Collection of Obſervations, Phyſical and Chirurgical, taken from all the Authors of any note, then extant. I know our plagiary is ſtealing from other later Writers, as *Hildanus*, *Mat Glandorp*, and one or two more, but his greateſt and vileſt thefts are from *Schenckius*, though he ſeldom name him, but ſuch Authors as he quotes from; This is manifeſt to me, becauſe I find him take him errours and all, where he miſnames the Author or Chapter, or falſly repreſents the ſtory, (as he ſometimes doth,) our plagiary ſwallowes it *Verbatim*, as I ſhall have occaſion to prove by many Inſtances. I deſire alſo that you would obſerve, wherever I ſay he ſteals, that then

he names not the Author, where he doth fairly Cite the Book, I ſhall give it a more ſuitable Character.

Page 185. He ſaith *an* Herpes exedens *not only erodes the skin, but depopulates the ſubject fleſh*, *Page* 187. He gives youthe ſtory of one, *which corrupped the whole thigh ſo vehemently, that the Chirurgeon thought to have made Amputation.* — I beleive it was ſuch a Chirurgeon as himſelf, for where would he amputate, if all the member were infected, or to what end or benefit would it prove. When he diſtinguiſheth between a *Gangreen* and a *Sphacelus*, *Page* 191. He ſaith, in the former the parts are alive, and that the later is a completion thereof.

I cannot paſs by a novelty which he gives us in this Chapter, to wit, the Hiſtory of a cure he performed on a gangrened leg, (as he calls it,) which becauſe its his own, (an unuſual thing in his writings,) *I will take a particular regard to it.* He uſhers it in with this preamble — *For brevities ſake, becauſe I do not deſire to ſwell up my book with* TAUTOLOGIES, *or commit to your reading, any thing you ſhall* ELSEWHERE FIND PARAL-

PARALLEL,— who would think this ſhould drop from the nodle of a man that had been ſo guilty of numerous Tautologies, and Impertinence, or had vended ſo many inſipid ſtoln ſtories, but lets ſee this wonderful thing—*a vertuous Gentle-woman, after a long ſickneſs, had a very large great Inflamation ſeiſed her foot, the which very ſpeedily ſpread her Leg, & got into the Thigh, with pain, heat, diſcolouration, & fever, my never to be too much eſteemed Unckle;* (he keeps much ado about this Nuncle of his,) *being ſent for, could not go; when I came, I found all thoſe Symptomes, and conſulted with* MY SELF, AND REASON (it ſeems they are two diſtinct things,) *and with this method, I got her looſed from the fears, and perplexities that threatned a Gangrene.* I pray you, Sir, obſerve the manner how he relates this Hiſtory, and the pertinence of the caſe here, together with the method which Mr. *Brown*, and Mr. *Reaſon*, after conſultation had determined. His expreſſions are ſo palpably ſilly and weak, that I need not point to them, *a prolix ſcribler affects brevity, a loquacious one diſclaims Tautologie, and a moſt imparallel'd Plagiary affirms that he*

deſires not to commit to our reading, any thing elſewhere to be matcht, is like a Rebels pretending to Loyalty, a whore to Chaſtity, or a Theif, and Rook to honeſty. I do not deny the ſtory to be unparallel, becauſe its his own, and ſcarce to be matcht in any Author but himſelf, for impertinence, *&c.* What is there in it of a *Gangreen*, when only her fears THREATNED one. Its much to be wondred his awkward method had not made it ſuch, the part was inflamed, had *Pain*, &c. And he anointes it with Oyles, which in *Page* 122. He had cautioned his Reader againſt, in ſuch caſes, by an inſtance, where a *Phlegmon* became a *mortal Gangreen* upon the uſe of them, now if a *Gangreen* was only threatned at he ſaith, and Oyles be apt to turn hot Tumors into that malady, he did not think this ſuch, and if ſo, where is the extraordinarineſs of this imparallel'd hiſtory, or what doth it in this Chapter, and in a diſcourſe on that ſubject. I confeſs conſidering his way of treating it, it was ſtrange that accident had not betided the poor Patient, for, as he ſaid, *Oyles add fewel to the flame*, and an inflamed arm was gan-

gangreen'd on the uſe of them, and yet he not only directs them as a remedy, and uſed them in embrocation, but mixed ſome with his *Gallymaufry Cataplaſm*, compoſed of Ingredients, *cold* and *hot*, *dry* and *humecting*, *adſtringent* and *relaxing*, *repercuſſive* and *attractive*, which would have ſerved any intention as well as this, what effects it produced, ſeem very plainly confeſt, in the ſequel of the ſtory, and how much skill, the man and the reaſon that adviſed him had, is alſo manifeſt, by applying a repercuſſive Ointment, and Poultice, to the critical metaſtaſis of a diſeaſe, which ought rather to have been evacuated by Scarification and bathing, and expell'd by *Cardiack*, and *Aleixpharmacal ſweats*, according to that common direction, *ubi natura movet, ibi move*. I pray you obſerve, that in moſt of my quotations from him, I give you his own words, (where I do otherwiſe, its not to his prejudice,) and in many places leave them naked, without remark or animadverſion, becauſe they are obvious, and that I am unwilling to ſtretch my letter to an exorbitant length. *Thus*

I beleive its enough barely to tell you, *That he compares the Brain to Fire and the Sun for Heat*, Page 10. *And yet in many other places, talks of it at a rate, as would chill a man to hear*
Page 13. *him.* So alſo, *That the wheels and Inſtruments of our motions, from firſt to laſt, are lodged in our middle Region.*
14. *That the Mediaſtinum keeps up the*
16. *heart from falling. That the Pancreas is tyed to the Guts, as a Pillow or Prop, to keep up the Veines, Arteries,*
26. *and Nerves. That cutting hare-lips belongs to the ſeparative Part of Chirurgery, reducing Ruptures, and curing*
28. *blindneſs, to the ſupplying Part. That* Album, *or the Common white Ointment, doth Agglutinate, and Conſoidate.*
34. *That ſolution of continuity muſt be removed,* (as if it were a ſubſtance, and
39. to be remedyed by *Ablatrix.*) *That Choler, is bred out of the thin, hot parts of the Chyle, and hath no Spirits.*
42. *That inſipidneſs is taſtable.* Page 51. *That* Aneuriſms *are* Schirrus's, *and malignant Ulcers a Melancholy Tumor.*
57. *That an* Abſceſs *is a ſubſtance converted into* Pus, *& that when white* Pus *is making, a fever and pain occur,* Page 84. *And yet atchieved without inflamation. That*

HIP-

HIPPOCRATES CHRISTIANNED *all Tumors* Oedema. *That Flegm is the proper Inſtrument of the joints. That the great Artery is not deſcending untill it be as low as the Navel. That* Rue *and* Scordium *are cold Antidotes. That a hot intemperiety of the Liver breeds a plentiful quantity of bloud, and a flux of humors to the face, cauſing an* Eryſipelas *there. That there is a double humor in a* Carbuncle, *the one flowing, the other flowed. That a* Gangreen *is a diſeaſe conſequent to the effect, not the cauſe. That in an* Unguis, Paulus, *adviſeth to ſprinckle a little ſalt in fine powder on it, mixed with the white of an egg, and ſo applyed on Cotton or Lint. That a pair of cold nippers or forceps, induce a* Cicatrix. *That a humor appearing outwardly is a moſt certain ſign of an* Empyema. Theſe and a great many, more which I pretermit, are wiſe layings of ours kilful Author, and need only be cited, and expoſed. Some more conciſe phraſes, and modes of expreſſion, are Familiar to him, *as running ſoars calling in their leakage, depopulating the fleſh, a heathen Chriſten a diſeaſe*, &c. But I wave them, *chap.* 29. He flouriſheth in his

Page 66.
67.
75.
119.
178.
191.
251.
256.
289.

his diſcourſe of *Amputations*, at a rate, that would tempt an unwary Reader to beleive, he hath been a man of extraordinary practice in war's, and experience in foreign Countreys, beſide a particular excellency in that operation, but when you come to inſpect his Chapter, and compare it with other Authors, or the moſt Common and vulgar way, you will find it leſs conſiderable than the worſt of them, and that they ſignifie no more to inſtruct Youth, or direct an Artiſt, than the ſilly inſignificant picture, which he ſaith doth give a lively portaicture of this operation, which its ſo far from being, that ſcarce any thing can be leſs deſcriptive, or more erroneous, for he paints the Chirurgeon ſawing upon the undivided fleſh of a leg, obliquely over the calf thereof, and inſtead of a griper, you have a fellow that looks (*more than half ſcared,*) in the *operators* face, and inſtead of griping, leans upon the upper part of the patients knee, he makes a ligature above the Elbow, as if he were going to bleed him, and paſſeth his *knife* as far below it, no dreſs, or Inſtrument

in

in the whole ſcene, ſave a *knife*, and a *ſaw* with the teeth wrong ſet, no diſh of *Aſhes*, *Rolers*, *Fire*, *Irons*, or other neceſſaries common in that work, but the whole draught ſeems made by one poſſeſt which the vulgar error, that Chirurgions, in taking off the limb, ſaw through fleſh and all, his nuncupative Directions are ſuch as no leſs tempt me to beleive him a a ſtranger to the expert way of Amputation, for he ſaith, you muſt make ſtrict bandage by a *Roler*, below the knee, and below that, divide the fleſh, (is any men the wiſer for theſe Directions) he calls a catling a dividing knife, and adviſeth therewith to ſeparate the membrane, (it ſhould be the fleſh) *between* the bones, but not one word of the *perioſteum* on them, no other than a corroſive dreſs to the ends of the bone, then he directs to unctuous, and ſlabby dreſſes, ev'n to the end of the cure, which certainly can never cure the ſtump of a Leg, (of which he then diſcourſeth,) for want of dryers and detergers, to ſuppreſs the *fungus* and *exuberant* fleſh, and deſiccate thoſe ſtubborn difficult ulcers, which they alway reſult into.

More-

Moreover a man would expect from one of practice or skill, a better Teſtimony, than the diſmembring a Child above the Elbow, which is the only one he doth (or perhaps then could,) produce *de proprio*, as which that of a mans great Toe had been as conſiderable an inſtance.

I find him, as I have already hinted,) often miſtaken in the Chirurgical notion of Digeſtion, and of the faculty of Digeſtive Medicine, *viz.* That they rarify and diſcharge matter *per poros cutis*, which is properly diſcuſſion, diſſipation, or diſpelling. *Digeſtion* is by all Artiſts known to mean ſuppuration or maturation, ripening or turning into *Pus* or *quittor* extravaſate bloud, lacerate fibres, or other matter caſt out of the veſſels This every Boy knows to be the firſt Intention in curing wounds, and he himſelf hath ſo ſaid in the *69 Page* of his Book of that Subject, how different it is from his ſenſe thereof in this place, and elſewhere, and how fit he is to write Books, who hath ſo bad a memory, and ſo wrong a Judgment, I refer ev'n to himſelf.

An

An *Hydrocephalus*, he ſaith, *is to be cured by inſenſible evacuation, as being that which he much better approves of than ſenſible*; BECAUSE *its neither ſo ſafe, nor ſo ſecure* —Jeſu! He is ſo great an enemy to ſenſe, that he will not endure it in his practice, how then can we expect it in his writings, I perceive now the reaſon for all the errours, non-ſenſe, and falſhhoods in his Books *i. e.* becauſe things leſs ſafe, or ſecure, are with him moſt eligible; was there ever ſuch a reaſon given before, or any thing preferr'd on ſuch a principle? Well, dear Squire, next Edition of Bakers Chronicle, thou ſhalt be recorded for one of the men of note, in *Charles the Seconds time*; ſhould he endeavour to excuſe his perverſe paſſage, by pretending it a ſlip of his pen, or that he meant that the ſenſible was the leſs ſafe way, how came he to overlook it, when he corrected the Errata of the Preſs, or what makes him ſpeak ſo kindly of a *Paracenteſis* in the ſame Chapter, which he concludes with five ſtories, all ſtoln from *Schenckins*, and moſtly repreſented his wonted way, Page 225. *Obſ. med.* Page 9.

way, in that from *Leonellus*, *puer*, a young child. *Sciſſuræ apparebant apertæ.* You might ſee the ſutures through the Scalp. *Cauſa jſtius —propter obſtetricem, vel propter nutricem quæ quandoque in extractione fœtus, vel in nutriendo, vel in faſciendo caput, ſtringunt ultra modum,* "The cauſe "of which was occaſioned by the "Mid-wife, *and* the Nurſe, the one "in extracting the child from the "womb while the other did ſecond "it by compreſſing its head, *exprimitur humiditas illa, quæ eſt in Cerebro, ad exteriora cranii inter acutum, et cranium, & ſic intumeſcit caput vehementer.* The humidity it ſelf, which was in the brain, came to the outward covering of the head, and thither preſſed out its humidities, and this was the occaſion of this tumified head.

After the ſame wiſe exact manner, he tranſlates the fourth ſtory, *puerulus nuper natus*, a Child *nutrici imperavimus, ut victus ratione exſiccante uteretur; Illamque ſæpius purgavimus cum Pil. Hiera.* "He commanded the Nurſe "that HE might have a drying Diet. It was often times purged with Pills of *Hiera Picra.* —Thus what was ſaid by

by the Author to be given the Nurſe, is by the plagiary ſaid to be given to the Infant, which at once ſheweth his skill in Latin and Phyſick, for none but an Ignorant in both, could ſo miſtake, & think that Pills, & ſuch a Pill, could be ſwallowed by an Infant, for ſuch in the Orignal Author, the patient is ſaid to be. The Fifth Hiſtory of this Chapter, which our filcher quotes from *Montanus de Infant. Page* 8. is truly in *Hieron. Montuus de Infant. Prag.* Page 8. and thus tranſlated. *Vir qui furnariam exercebat.* A Smith *cum tenuiſſima victus ratione* By keeping every kind of a thin Diet, but to put his Skill in Phyſick and Latin beyond all queſtion; conſider his Chapter of *Cataracts* Page 240. Where he affirms, *that they ariſe from thick and fumid vapours ariſing from the Stomach, and ſo getting into the ſubſtance of the Brain, are from thence ſent and diffuſed into the Eye, and at length do there contract its concretion; and as* Platerus *doth obſerve, it groweth in length of time to the thickneſs and hardneſs of an Excocted Egg,* (ſo he renders *tandem albuminis ovi excocti inſtar diuturnitate albeſcat.*

P. Foreſt. obſ. med. lib. 8. obſ. 29.

albeſcat & induretur. Which words are in *Schenckins*, who (as doth our Author) quotes them from *Foreſtus*, in whoſe works I can find nothing like it,) and among other remedies, Page 243 he directs to this *Pill* as a *purgative*. ℞ *Syrup. Pill. ſine quibus*, ℥ ſs. *Pil. Cynoglo.* half dr. *ol. fæniculi.* gr. iiij. *Syrup: Beton q. s. F. Pil.* — a *Cataract* in the Eye, as big and hard as a boyled Egg, generated by *Fumes* from the *Stomach*, carryed through the *Brain*, and to be purged off by an *Opiat Pill*, (*Narcotical* enough to make a man *ſleep out his Eyes*, rather than *Purgative* ſufficient or proper to carry off a *Cataract*) are things which no Man of the leaſt Skill, (if be he in his wits,) would aſſert, and too plainly diſcovers our Author doth not underſtand the things he writes of, nor the Author he writes from, although he pretend to both. In the ſame Page, where he gives you this admirable Pill, he preſents you with a *Collyrium*, made of Juice of *Ground-ivy*, *Caelndine*, *Daizies*, *Roſe-water*, and *white Sugar Candied*. Which in the Margent he calls his own. I cannot judge it a proper Medicine, to diſſolve a Cataract,

So the like Page 324.

Cataract, nor to have the qualities he aſcribes, *viz.* *attenuating*, and *penetrating*. I take the ground-Jvy to be very binding, and for that faculty celebrated in *Dyſenteries*, *Hæmoptyſis*, internal *Wounds* and *Ulcers*, the *Roſe-Water* and *Sugar*, cannot pretend to it, and the *Celandine* (be it which ſort it will,) and *daizies*, have it too weak to perform ſuch a cure, by diſſolving a ſuffuſion in the Eye, the Medicine is Common, and good in *Ophthalmies*, *Epiphora*, &c. And to be found in many Books, but by none that I know, commended in this caſe, wherefore I muſt leave the honour of that, to our skilful Author, he doth not ſhew how to diſcover a mature Cataract, or one thats fit for the Inſtrument, not the true or intelligible way of couching, he calls this operation, the only piece to be admired of all Chirurgery, he gives an Impertinent ſtory of the miſcheivous effects of a rotten Apple, and makes a falſe quotation from *Riverius*, as additional proofes of his skill and ſincerity, and concludes with a ſilly uſeleſs picture, *page* 245. Which he calls (according to his wonted vanity,)

ty,) *a lively portraict of the operation, with all the neceſſary Inſtruments belonging thereto.* When there appears nothing, but one man poaching another between the *Canthus* of the left Eye, and the Temple, and not one Inſtrument delineated, nor the other Eye bound faſt, nor any ſign, that he who directed the Graver, underſtood the operation.

Page 236, he ſets down, as from *Hercules Saxonia*, a Story ſtoln from *Skenckius*, wherein (according to his wonted way of nonſence) he delivers, *that a Woman having the Diſeaſe called Tinea, by lotions recovered her health, but in the* INTERIM, *ſhe endured continual pain and Fever, of which ſhe died.* —Recover of a Diſeaſe, and in the interim dye of its effects! recover health, and in the interim endure continual, and deadly pain, Fever, *&c.* Is no more agreeable to ſence, than it is to the original. *Vide obſ.* 3. *de Cute Capitis lib.* 1.

Page 256. Speaking of *Polypus Forceps*, he declares, *that they perform* 4 *Intentions of which* Cicatrizing *is one.* Its the firſt-time I ever knew, that done by a cold Inſtrument. But mark his

his Explanation, *it apprehends, and draws forth like forceps, and thirdly ſeparates the Polypus, from the Bone, and for the 4th or laſt,* (which was inducing a *Cicatrice*) *we throw up a Powder, and thus, quoth he, I have ſhewn you all its 4 intentions.* To this he adds a Figure of the Inſtrument, (no way like that of the *Inventor* † *Fab. ab Aq. Pendente,* (though Mr. *Cook* ſays he gives none,) nor that in * *Sculte-tus,* which are the onely two, I know, extant of that ſort. How unfit for this work, I ſhall have occaſion to ſhew you by and by.

† *Tabula* 3d.

* *Tabula* 9.

That heap of foul errors *Page* 258. concerning *Glandules,* I forbear to expoſe, till I ſee how he mends the matter, in his *adenography,* and tract of *ſtruma's.*

Page 260. He tells us, *a Woman had a* Parotis, *in which the matter was plainly prepared, but the tough Skin, kept it in longer than it ſhould, at length it broke, the Patient falls into Swoonings, little or nothing comes from the* Abſceſs, *and ſhe died: Hence may the* Chirurgeon *learn that they do not break* Abſceſſes *of the* Emunctuaries, *or their Neighbouring Parts, until they of their own*

own accord do break—Bleſs me, what a Preachment is here! The Apoſtume break, nothing came out! The Skin behind the Ears ſo thick, to ſuppreſs a Mature Abſceſs! And from all this to infer, that its not good to break ſuch Tumors by Art! When in all probability, the want thereof deſtroyed the Patient, is ſtrange Hiſtory, a very abſurd reaſoning. Thus again *Page* 261, adviſing how to cure an *Epulis*, or *Fungus* of the Gums, he ſaith, *that which is not painful may be revelled, the manner of which may be this way acted and perform'd, by tying a double Thread about it, and bring the ſame every day ſtreighter, until you have wholly eaten it away*, he makes no difference between Revelling and Extirpation, nor Inciſion and Eroſion.

Page 265. By his Chapter of *Struma*'s and *Scrophula*, I foreſee how fit he is to write an entire Volum on that Diſeaſe, he ſaith *Scrophula* is a *Wen*, and *Struma* the *Kings Evil*, and immediately ſubjoins, *Scrophula* is ſoft, and *Wens* are hard. As if they were two, which juſt before he had made one, ſo Page 281. *How their Tumors are Tranſlated from*

from one place to another, attribute cheifly to the Nerves in their Operations, theſe being moſt proper Meſſengers, to carry to and fro. —This is not ſaid like one that underſtood the *Nerves*, nor is the Chapter written, as if he knew either the cauſes, or remedies of the diſeaſe it treats of, for he ſaith nothing of what was moſt ſuitable to a Chirurgical diſcourſe thereof, *viz.* manual operation, deſignedly omitted perhaps, to make it a COMPLEAT Treatiſe. I take the leſs notice of this Chapter, becauſe I expect a greater occaſion from his Treatiſe of that diſeaſe.

Page 281. the ſecond quotations here, are ſtoln from * *Schenkius*, † or *Riverius*, that of *Ætius* falſly ſaid to be the 5 *cap. lib.* 6. Inſtead of *lib.* 15. *cap.* 6. Truely I have ſought in *Ætius* both in his Chapter *de Angina*, and where he relates the vertues of *Agarick*, and can no where find what theſe men ſay, as from him. *Agaricum occultos Abſceſſus abſorbere, vel foras materiam evocare*, which our *plagiary* thus renders, *Agarick doth ſuck up hidden Abſceſſes*, AND *draw them outward; monuiquene Illam ſtatim deglutiret.*

* *Obſ. med.* Page 210.
† *Pract. lib.* 6. *cap.* 7.

he was ordered not to ſwallow it, he other waies ſpoyles the ſtory, by adding water to the gargle, and divers omiſſions, that made it conſiderable.

Page 283. The *Tonſils* or *Amigdals*, he ſaith, *are made, or framed, out of a cold concreted, oleaginous, and malleous ſubſtance, ſave only that its thicker, and more firm, and this he ſaith is allowed by* Dr. *Wharton, Adenographia*, that he underſtood not (though he would Ape,) that excellent and Learned Author, pray conſider his deſcription of thoſe *Glands* cap. 22. *Subſtantia ſimilaris tonſillarum friabilis, & quaſi granulata eſt, inſtar* * *mellis, aut olei frigore concreti, niſi quod firmius cohæreat, & veluti membranea connexione. Eſt ſimiliter coloris ſubflavi, tactui mollis, coctione tamen induratur, quippe dum cruda eſt, ſpongioſa, & poroſa conſpicitur, eam vero poroſitatem coctione amittit.* This he proceeds to tranſlate. *They are of a yellow colour, ſoft in touch, but in being boyled hard, ſpongious, and* porous.

* From hence he ſaith they are malleous.

Page 289. He delivers as a moſt certain ſign in a *Empyema, that ſome humor appears outwardly, lodging betwixt the Ribs, and the exterior parts, or its diſcerned*

diſcerned by its Tumor, and after he hath very weakly treated of the diſeaſe, omitting the beſt through common Remedies, and exact way of apertion, he gives us a curtaild ſtory from *Riverius*, in moſt parts of it falſly repreſented and abridged, it being no where in the Original, *That the Patient was able only to walk upward, or that the Abſceſs after it did break inward, did alſo break outward.*

Page 294. He ſaith, *Tumors of the Diaphragma are made of hot matters*, and in the next *Page* ſaith, *Phlebotomy is no way proper, becauſe the Peccant matter is cold*, in the end of the ſame Chapter, he ſaith, HE *once ſaw in a Gentleman, a Tumor bred in the Diaphragm, out of crude and thin bloud, in which pain and difficulty of breathing, a hard and ſmall pulſe, were preſent, the matter & humor was cold, & tough and crude.* —This he relates, as if it were is own, when its manifeſtly ſtoln from *Schenkius* Page 277, bating the contradiction and nonſence, *viz. That the humor was thin and* yet *tough*, the pulſe *hard* and *ſmall*, and that for the *performance* of this diſeaſe, there is *required* pain, difficulty of breathing, a hard, ſmall pulſe, little or nothing

changing it ſelf, his account of a *Gonorrhea*, and its cauſes, is as full of abſurdity, and miſtake, as is that of *Ruptures*, viz. *That they dwell in the Hypogaſtrick Region.* — Have their lively *formes* and *ſhapes*, in the Tumors of the *Teſticles* — *other humors have allowed them three Cauſes, as being bred out of an influx of humors, decumbency of parts, or congeſtion* — *the Teſticles being the chief cauſes, and effects, of moſt of thoſe Ruptures.* — After many ſuch wild aſſertions, he falls into that common errour, concerning the *Teſticles*, that they are *Glandulous*, and for it quotes *Celſus, lib. 7. cap. 28.* Where is no ſuch thing, its an unhappy quality, that (as in this caſe) where every Anatomiſt might have been cited as an evidence, he chooſeth one, that comes not up to his caſe, and can give him no help; the place he meaneth, muſt be the 18th not 28 *chap.* for that only treateth *de teſticulorum natura*, &c. And therein he hath theſe words. *Igitur teſticuli ſimile quiddam medullis habent, nam ſanguinem non emittunt, & omni ſenſu carent.* This is all the Deſcription he gives of them, and no where

Page 300.

Page 310.

where he saith they are *Glandules*, or *Glandulous*, I know Dr. *Wharton* lately so describes them, as did *Galen*, *Fallopius*, *Riolan*, *Spigelius*, *Vestingius*, *Highmore*, &c. But A. D. 1667. *Reynerus de Graef*, an inquisitive Anatomist, of *Delph* in *Holland*, in his most Exact and Ingenious Treatise, *De virorum Organis generationi inservientibus*, as also in his *defensio*, and Letter to the *Royal Society*, *Philos. Transact. Numero*, 52. (where you have the Experiments of Dr. *King*, confirming that of Mr. *Graeff*,) hath most unanswerably confuted that Opinion, proved it a mistake, and demonstrated, that the *Testicles* devested of the *tunica Albuginea*, *are only a congeries of Vessels*, and their Liquors, without any *parenchyma* — *congeries minutissimorum vasculorum semen conficientium, quæ si absque Ruptione dissoluta sibi invicem adnecterentur, facile viginti ulnarum longitudinem excederent* — *illa enim, qui testas corpora* Glandulosa *pronunciant, vehementer errant, quando quidem in toto teste ne minima quidem pars glandulæ conspicicatur.* Adenogr. c. 28.

How he swerves from the right

notion of *Hemorrhoidal Fluxes*, and the Anatomy of that part, will be very plain to him that will compare it with the very juſt and ingenious account Mr. *Wiſeman* gives thereof, *page* 212. And although our Spark impudently affirmeth, that Modern, as well as Ancient Anatomiſts, allow of his Deſcription of their Origination, let him ſhew one, ſince the Circulation, that doth ſo; or that ſaith, the *Hemorrhoid Veins* pour forth their blood, or that the blood which is there ſpewed out, cometh from the *Porta* to the *Anus*; and I will confeſs there hath been one beſide him in the world, that hath talkt at Random, and without Book, as he doth in this Chapter, *p.* 374. *And therefore it is neceſſary, that the melancholy blood ſhould this way be diſcuſſed; for by this paſſage only is Melancholy beſt diſcuſſed, and the Schirrus of the Spleen cured.* So *page* 311. *The Teſticles have a VERNACULATIVE FACULTY, of attracting and educing the ſpermatick matter, from all parts of the body*, page 315. *If you perceive a ſoft Tumor in the Inguen, ſuſpect a DILATION, being made by the Inteſtines; a Bubo in the beginning BE-*

ING

ING hard, especially BEING venereal, it being a Rupture—*page* 324. he calls *a decoction of Osmond Royal, Rupture-wort, Comfry-Roots, Bistort, Aniseed, flor. Hyperici, made in Red Wine* (all which are Adstringent) *sweetned with Syrup of Comfry, a PURGING APOZEM. Page* 327. He directs to melt *Olibanum, sang. Draconis, bolus Arm. Mastick, Aloes, Mummy*, and *Thus*, over a gentle fire, into an *Emplaister*, which it will as soon do, as Brick-bats. *Page* 329. He calls, *Half an ounce of Syrup, mixed with nine onnces of a Liquor*, an excellent Syrup; errours that an Apothecarys Boy of one years standing to the Pestel and Mortar, would have more sense, than to be guilty of.

Page 333. He directs to *put the Patient to bed, with his head* supinely *or downward*; his whole Chapter of *Sarcocele*, is defective and erroneous, both in the notion of the disease, its cause, remedy, *&c.* as also that of an *Hernia Humoralis*, *page* 258. so he contradicts and blunders, *page* 365. defining a *pestilential Bubo*, to be a *tumor long, and moveable, sharp, with a mucronated turbination IMMOVEABLE, and*

deeply fixed in the Glandules, concomitant with a putrid Fever, *wherefore bleeding is very requiſite, and in* purging *be ſure you mix*, &c. ſpeaking of veſicating in the Plague, he ſaith, *they may be uſed, if your Patient lives to uſe them, but its very rare, for they ſeldom are cured, they dying the firſt day.* Page 384. *Revulſive* MEDICINES *are hot and* ATTRACTING, viz. *Scarification*, and *Friction, and Nodes are bred from a hard Flegmatick Flegm.* If the peruſal of this ſort of nonſence, be pleaſant to you, the end of the 390 *page*, the beginning and middle of the 391. will afford you delight.

I am already weary with raking in this heap or confuſed maſs of errour and abſurdity, and almoſt tired with the unpleaſant Employ of expoſing and chaſtizing this wanton Ignorant. It's of no more credit than to correct a Boy, and not a whit more difficult than to caſtigate a Cripple, nor indeed more pleaſant than to pore in a Dunghill; I will therefore end with this Book, after I have given you one or two remarks more, out of many under my Eye. *Page* 317. he ſaith, *Women for the moſt part are troubled with*

with a Bubonocele, becauſe the Womb falleth down from the Uterus, and ſo doth produce an Hernia Uterina. What he meaneth by that nonſenſe, that the Womb falleth from the Womb, is to me, and perhaps to himſelf, unknown; but by it, and his way of reporting the Obſervation from *Fabritius* (tho' he ſays not which) of a *prolapſed Uterus*; it's manifeſt, he doth not underſtand the true Hiſtory of that Diſeaſe, but with the Ancients, and many Moderns, thinks the Real *Matrix* appears in the *pudenda*, and is the *eſſe* of that protuberance, called (though very corruptly, and improper) *procidentia Uteri.*

There was ſcarce any over-ſight, or miſtake the Ancients were guilty of, that is more ſtrange, and to be admired than this, that ſo many intuitive men ſhould ſee the number of Veſſels, that terminate, and are faſtned to the Womb, and muſt be unavoidably broken in its proper prolapſion, and conſequently great extravaſations of *Lympha*, *Blood*, &c. be thrown into the *Abdomen*, that men knowing the number and ſtrength of the ligaments, &c. which faſten that bowel,

and frequently ſeeing the utmoſt force of a man, uſed to extract a *Child*, *mola*, *ſecondine*, &c. without begetting the *exitus*; nay, (which is more ſtrange,) that they ſhould write not only that they have ſeen Women, *cui uterus plurimum prociderat, gerentem in utero*, as doth **Trincavella*, † *Riverius*, &c. but that after part, ſometimes the whole Womb, hath fallen out, and been extirpated, the Women have not only recovered, but conceived, (as is to be ſeen in ſome of their * *Obſervations*,) and yet be ſo blind, not to ſee the abſurdity, or diſcover the miſtake, is to me a very great wonder.

lib. 11. *cap.* 27.
* *Prax. lib.* 15. *cap.* 14.
† *Sennertus Platerus Zacutus Benevenius. Wierus Avenzoar vide deGraef muli er. org. cap.* 10. *Jobmeckeren obſ. chir.* 54.

Ambros Pary, a man intuitive, ſagacious, learned and bold, a good Anatomiſt, and excellent Chyrurgion in his time, giveth the Hiſtory of the Diſſection of a Woman, from whom the whole Womb (as they thought,) had been extirpated; and finding unexpectedly in the *Abdomen*, a ſubſtance like it, (though indeed it was the ſame) he is content, and pleaſed with calling it the effect of natural Induſtry, to ſupply the want of that which they had cut away thus; (*ſuch*

is

is the power of Opinion, and force of Education, even over wise men,) by a slight piece of fancy, and groundless conceit, he conquered and solv'd the many difficulties, that attended those *Phænomena*; particularly how the *Testicles* should appear in a Womb prolapsed, since the *Uterus*, if it fall out, must be inverted, and consequently all the *Oviaryes*, *Fallopian Tuba*, &c. be buried and lie hidden.

But that after the mistake hath been long discovered, the truth for some years found out, and published by men of note; nay when *Sckenchius* (our Authors great Intimate) had published the History of a Woman, *quæ cum uteri procidentia laborans, concepisset*, our Writer of compleat Discourses, should be ignorant thereof, would be yet more strange, if such incorrigible Ignorance were not common to him, and took off the wonder. *Procidentia Uteri, est Relaxatio tunicæ internæ Vaginæ, qua per pudendum prolabitur*, is the definition of [1] *Blancard*, and the sense of [2] *Rhoonhuyse*, [3] *Barbet*, [4] *De Graeff*, [5] *Blasius*, [6] *Meckeren*, [7] *Kirkringius*, &c. which last save one, and *Rhoonhuyse*, have put the thing beyond

[1] *lex. med. cam.*
[2] *obs. med. chir.* 3.
[3] *Prax lib.* 4 *cap* 10.
[4] *mul. organ. cap.* 10.
[5] *in vesslingii anat. cap.* 7.
[6] *obs. chir.* 54.
[7] *Spigel anat. lib.* 5. 20. 53.

beyond dispute by divers Observations; particularly one of a Woman, from whom was cut off a prolapsion of a monstrous bigness, and a ligature left above the incision, the Woman dying in four daies, divers, who saw the operation, were at the dissection, and though men of the erroneous opinion were convinced by seeing the entire *Uterus*, the *Ovari's &c.* remain in due place, and in the midst of the *Vagina*, the unhealed place of extirpation, with the ligature about it.

The Women of *Holland* being generally of a large size, Phlegmatick and full of moysture, their bowels more lubricous, and slippery, and (according to Common Fame) their *Vulva's* higher, and lower than others, none may be presumed more incident, than they, to a prolapsion of the real *Uterus*, (if such could be) and consequently those Authors, being all of them of that Country, and eminent Practizers, could not be Ignorant thereof, or deceived into a wrong opinion. I once dissected a Woman, who dyed of an *Ascitis*, which had vexed her two

two years; and had for ten months a very large prolapſion, two Phyſicians were preſent, and ſaw the womb entire, and that the Tumor was a *Sarcoma*, or excreſcence of the inner coat of the *Vagina*. I have been called to a Woman with Child, who hath had this accident very largely, and I know another, Mother of divers Children, that alway ſince her firſt bringing forth, had a ſmall prolapſion in her laſt month, after Conception.

But to return to our Author. *Page* 378. Begins his Chapter of *Aneuriſms*, in treating of which, he omits divers neceſſary things, and commits many extravagant ones, and thatnot onlyin the manner but matter of his diſcourſe, which I ſhall have occaſion more at large to canvas, when I come to conſider his Notions thereof, *Page* 280. In his Book of wounds, there he tells us, that *ſome allow inward Cauſes*, and reckons as ſuch CONTUSION, CONCUSSION, *Intenſeneſs, and Obſtruction, theſe being accounted the chief inward Cauſes.* An Abſurdity and Tautology that would make a School-Boy Bluſh—

Contuſion

Contuſion, Concuſſion, the chief inward Cauſes, and not one word of *Eroſion, Impetus, Plethora*, &c. Which are common, and very conſiderable ones. — *Some* (quoth he) *alſo add melancholy bloud as a Cauſe*, but the moſt uſual ſign of its Cauſes, is drawn from the Ignorant Chirurgions pricking too deep — the two ſcopes of cure, are *Pharmacy* and *Chirurgery*, the firſt are convenient Ligature, (excellent *Pharmacy*) and Lead, ſtrictly bound over the part. *If it be large, and in the* INGUEN, *expect no cure*, Page 378. *Large Aneuriſms* NOT *lapping in the* GROYN, *or head, are accounted mortal.* 380. *Ligature of the Arterie in an Aneuriſm, is dangerous, troubleſome, painful, and ſeldom brings any benefit to the patient, I would rather have Amputation*, —at this perverſe rate, he amuſeth them that cannot underſtand him, and miſguides thoſe who think they do, and this not only by his pen, but his pencil; his pictures may pleaſe youths, profit them they cannot. *Page* 166. He pretends to ſhew by *Sculpture*, the manner of *Amputating* a *Cancerate* Breaſt, but gives you nothing like it,

ſave

ſave a Woman dreſt very modiſh, ſitting in a chair, and a man with a Pencil, as it were marking, or writing on her Breaſt, which is half covered with her cloaths, not in any poſture, or is there any Inſtrument fit for the operation. Juſt ſo he gives a lively portraicture, (as he calls the picture *Page* 245.) of *couching a Cataract*, that looks nothing like it, but as if one were going to bleed another in the Temple; his *lively picture* expreſſing the manner of Amputating large Limbs, *Page* 205. I have already examined. *Page* 256. He ſhews himſelf as unable to draw after anothers figure, or depaint pictures, or ſtories, (eſpecially Latin ones,) this is manifeſt in that of *Aqua Pendents Polypus Forceps*, which are not at all like the Original, or that in *Scultetus*, nor his own Deſcription, for the edge of the curved end, which ſhould cut through the *Pedunculus* of a *Polypus*, and ought to be ſharp for that purpoſe, is delineated thicker than the edge of a *mill-crown*.

Thus, Sir, in defence of my cenſure, and Apologie for my caution, in

in-buying books at all adventures. I have freely imparted to you thoſe obſerveable faulty paſſages, which I found in Mr. *Browns* firſt Book, that bawlkt me; There remaines only that I ſhew, how little it deſerves the title of being *Compleat*; what Impertinent, and ſuperfluous Chapters it contains, and how far from having thoſe many excellent, modern Obſervations, ſaid, in the Title-Page, to conclude moſt Chapters.

It cannot be a *compleat Treatiſe* of Tumors, becauſe it treats not of all the diſeaſes properly ſo called, and very defectively and erroneouſly of thoſe it doth, the later I have ſufficiently evinced; as to the former, he omits *Priapiſmus*, *Polypus Cordis*, *Arthritis nodoſa*, *Anchylops*, and ſome Tumors about the eyes. *Spina Ventoſa*, *Variola*, *Hyperſarcoſis*, *Teſtudo*, *Phymoſis*, *Paraphymoſis*, *Gangleon*, *Thymi*, *Cryſtæ*, *Condyloma*, *Exitus ani*, *Procidentia Vaginæ & Uteri*, *gutta Roſacea*, *Elephantiaſis*, *Impetigo*, *Ecchymoſis*, *Varex*, *Pernio*, *Furuncle*, *Epynyctis*, *Terminthus*, *Tympany*, *Gibboſities of the joints in the Rickets and Gowt*, *Tumors Symptomatical to wounds*,

and

and *Contuſions*, *Tumors of the Collumella*, or *Uvula*, abſceſſes of the *womb* and *vagina* in Child-Bed, *Warts*, *Corns*, *Scorbutick Tumors*, intumeſcency of the *Spleen*, and many more, to be found in other Writers on this Subject.

His Impertinent Chapters, treating of Subjects not properly comprehended among Tumors, are that of *Phlebotomy*, *Ulcerate Cancers*, *Herpes exedens*, *Tinea*, *Cataract*, *Gangreen*, and *Spacelus*, becauſe they are often without ſwellings, and uſe not to be computed among them.

His Obſervations, are ſome of them quoted (though ſtoln at ſecond hand) from *Galen*, *Hippocrates*, *Paulus*, *Albucaſis*, *Ætius*, *Celſus*, *Halyabbas*, *Rhaſis*, &c. and ſuch as were very ancient; the reſt are either from *Vigo*, *Schenkius*, *Aqua pendente*, *Bauhinus*, *Benivenius*, *Fallopius*, *Hildanus*, *Foreſtus*, *Guido*, *Laurentius*, *Luſitanus*, *Placentinus*, *Tagaultius*, *Pareus*, *Vigierius*. Who, (and their contemporaries,) he calls the Ancients. *Page* 216. of his Book of wounds, many of them wrote above 200, moſt of above one hundred years ſince, all of them

them before this age, there then remaines, as truly modern, of all his Catalogue, only *Banniſter*, *Crook*, *Read*, *Wharton*, and *Barbet*, the two former are accounted old, and long ſince dead, ſo is Dr. *Wharton*, and Dr. *Read*, but allowing them modern, and add *Barbet*, they have not yeilded him one in ten of his Obſervations, and *Schenckius* more than altogether, ſo that contrary to his *Mounte-Banck Title-Page*, inſtead of moſt of the obſervations being modern, they are almoſt all old, yea very Ancient.

His Book of *Wonnds*, we find written when he was a year older, tho not a jot wiſer, than when he hatcht that of Tumors, one years experience hath not ſtrengthned his reaſon, added Nerves to his Judgment, or bettered his acquiſitions; we find ſome alteration in his face by the picture, but not a whit in his abilities by the diſcourſe, although with his wonted vanity, he calls it alſo *Compleat*. Indeed he runs his Chapters into as great a number, and the Treatiſe into as many diviſions, as I have met in any Book, mincing them

ſo;

ſo, that he gives us one Chapter concerning *wounds of Arteries and veins*, and another for *wounds of the veins and Arteries*, and hath ſcarce avoided giving one for the cure of this thigh, another for that; one for the firſt, another for the ſecond toe, of this or that foot. *Who they are that divide the art, into ſo many parts*, he tells them, *Page* 136. I know ſome others have been very nice and particular, I wiſh our Author had out-don them in other things, that he might juſtly claim the Epithite, he hath given his Book, ſurely we have had in our own age, and Mother-Tongue, Books of wounds, leſs incompleat, (unleſs unneceſſary diviſion, be a perfection,) and our preſumptuous Ignorant, venturing to appear on the Stage (like a *farce*, following an excellent *Comedy*) after thoſe, whom he was not able to imitate, much leſs *excel*, deſerves to be hiſt off again. viz. cap. 60. 61.

How fit he was to perform the promiſe of his Title-Page, and write Books, he gives you an early demonſtration, in that *Farrago*, which he begins with, and calls *Chirurgical Inſtitutions as touching wounds*, than which

which perhaps there never was ſo confuſed and impertinent a thing; words jumbled together like lots, and thrown out by chance, would cohere as pertinently, and as much to the purpoſe, as this *gally mawfry*, a pretty teacher of young Chirurgeons, that had need be taught himſelf the firſt Principles of the Art, of which he undertakes to Write *Compleat Books*.

He weakly attempts to ſet forth the uſefulneſs of Chirurgery, but doth it as ſlovenly, as when he undertook it in the beginning of his Book of *Tumors*: *Ligature* he makes to be of two ſorts, † *ſtraight* and *ſlack*, *Inciſion* and *Cautery*, he ſaith, *muſt be ſo performed, that it bring* NO pain *to the patient*. *Cupping-Glaſſes, he ſaith, are generally uſed for* Revulſion, and yet *draw from the remoteſt parts*. He then only names three or four Inſtruments, moſt in uſe, to extract extraneous bodies, and in uſing them adviſeth the young Chirurgion not to be too haſty, *becauſe ſometimes nature will lend her aſſiſting hand to his work*, an excellent reaſon, confirmed by three as Idle and Impertinent Experiments,

See Galen, Fallopius, *&c. and you will find near* 100.

periments, two of which might have ſerved any purpoſe as well as this for which he deſigns them, one is from *Albucas*, of a Woman ſhot into the Belly with an arrow, and recovered of the wound; another from *Gilbertus Anglicus*, of a man ſhot into the guts with an Arrow alſo, which was DRAWN FORTH with the excrements, can any mortal unriddle the uſe of theſe ſtories here, and make them any way pertinent, in a dehortation from a ſpeedy extracting of Bullets, or extraneous body from out of a wound; the third from *Alſaharavius*, he quotes falſe *Tract.* 6. inſtead of the 16. and all of them (according to his wonted ſincerity) ſtoln from *Schenkius*.

At the ſame rate he treats, *of the difference of weapons*, ſome (quoth he,) are taken from their *figure*, *round*, &c. *having* SHARP *points*. — Some from their *habits*, ſome of which are SHARP *pointed*, — is not this pure Logick, to make an *Identity*, a *Diverſity*; he then only names the pocket-Inſtruments, and over again the great ones, together with the names, and a conciſe account of the natures of ſome

ſome *Plaiſters*, in which its pleaſant to behold his skill, *Empl. Mucilaginibus* (quoth he,) *partly molliſies, and partly digeſts, and in ſome meaſure doth ſuppurate, it is generally reckoned among the emollients and ſuppurative.* Surely I need not tell you, where the Impertinence and Tautologie of this paſſage lyeth, I know I write to an Artiſt, and a man of ſenſe, to whom a bare repreſentation of his faulty paſſages, without comment or remark, is ſufficient.

But if you will behold the moſt ſuperlative Nonſenſe and Impertinence, that perhaps ever iſſued from the pen of any Writer, read that train of hard words, which he calls, *the Appropriation of Medicine.* I ſhould undoubtedly believe them ſtoln from ſome *Lexicon*, or *Phyſical Dictionary*, if I had ever ſeen one ſo abſurd, for here are *Medical* and *Chirurgical Termes*, and *Remedies promiſcuouſly*, without reſpect to parts, or Alphabet, obtruded among *Chyrurgical Inſtitutions as touching wounds*, and many of them ſo falſly explained as ſheweth the prodigious Ignorance of the Publiſher. What in the name of *dulneſs* & *non-*

ſenſe

ſenſe, have *Oreticks*, *Hepaticks*, *Splenetick*s, *Hyſtericks*, *Nephretick*s, *Arthritick*s, *Aperitives*, *Carminatives*, *Diaphoretick*s, *Cathartick*s, *Emetick*s, *Diuretick*s, *Sudorifiques* (again) *and Salivatick*s, to do among *Chirurgical Inſtitutions of wounds*, except to ſhew the weakneſs, of the artleſs, unthinking, Illator, what can diſcover his unskilfulneſs more than his Impertinence, for beſide his ſaying *Cephalicks* are *Medicines* APPLYED to the head, as if there were no internals; *Oreticks*, APPYED to the ſtomach, do by their delicate taſt delight, and pleaſe it; as if a mans palate, or *guſto* were without him, *Anodines* by a gentle heat, eaſe pain, as if they were not, moſt of them, of the contrary temperament, *Carminatives*, expel wind by an anodine quality, as if they did not aſſwage pain, by expelling wind; *Incarnatives*, OR *Epuloticks*, as if there were no difference betwixt a *Sarcotick*, and *Deſiccative*, he there (as if none of the abovementioned had been *Internals*) begins to reckon ſuch, as are (quoth he,) *inward Medicines*, bringing ſweaters, under the name of Sudorifiques, which he had accounted,

counted, under that of *Diaphoretick* among his pretended externals! Go, dear ſcribler, read *Woodal*, *Lowe*, *Vade mecum*, and ſuch *A. B. C.* Authors, & conſult *Caſtellus*, *Blancard*, or one of *Culpeppers* or *Salmons* explanation of hard terms of Art, before you ſet up again for an Author or adventure to write more Books.

He finiſheth thoſe his *Inſtitutions*, (as he calls them) with old fulſom diſtinctions of wounds, (which he pretends he had from *Galen*, *Avicen*, *Guido*, &c. When in all probability, he went no further for them than *Pary*,) which ſhews him a ſtranger to the more conciſe and polite faſhion of the age, which rejects all ſuch impertinent and unneceſſary diſtinctions, becauſe they (for the moſt part) conſiſt of accidental not eſſential differences, and are of themſelves not really uſeful in cure, or enable an Artiſt a whit the better, to ſerve his Patient, but are the Inventions of Ancient Writers, in the compliance with the rules and nicities of their other ſtudies and ways of erudition, this he might have found ſuggeſted by two of the lateſt, (and perhaps

perhaps the beſt) *Chirurgions*, that have written in theſe daies. *viz. Wiſeman*, and *Barbet*, the former in divers places, eſpecially his Book of *wounds*, and diſeaſes of the *anus*, the other in the Preface to his *Chirurgical*, *Anatomical* works.

At length after many hard words, he lets his Reader paſs on to the Book it ſelf, where he entertains us with a rant againſt ſuch as you make no difference between a ſimple and compound wound, but tells us not where the man is to be found that hath been guilty of this foul error. I believe he never knew it aſſerted by any mortal, but ſuggeſts it. Here, perhaps to ſhew his Reader betimes, how ſatyrically he could Harangue, or beſtow his own elegant Character on an *Umbrage*, for I profeſs I know not where elſe to find the Quack he is ſo angry with, a man would ſuſpect his own dear Worſhip to be the Ignorant plum'd with impudence, that doth but conſider the blunder of his firſt ſtep, and at what an incoherent, though very confident, rate he talks in his firſt Chapters; but I intend no account of all his failures, and in-

numerable aberrations, that were to make a Book bigger than all his own, but resolve to point at some, the most considerable of them in *series* as they lye in his first Chapters, and digest the rest into *Classes*, for your more easy apprehending, and my succinct and methodical displaying of them.

Page 21. *Its* (quoth he) *the Chyrurgions greatest reason and prudence, not to undertake such wounds, as he hath no Authority or incouragement from Art to be concerned with, were these much practised, the art of Chyrurgery would not fall to that low degree, as it appears now in.* —A very odd advise the which if persued will bar all future improvements of art; A Principle that hath done much mischeif, and been the loss not only of innumerable lives, but ruined the credit of that Art, he saith is mischieved the other way. These *noble courages*, and *bold Artisans*, who have acted contrary to this pernicious admonition, have been Authors of the best inventions, the noblest discoveries, and bravest performances of Chyrurgery. Where are those rules, that are so infallible,

and

and on which a man may ſo rely, as to be aſſured of his prognoſtick. Look we to the Ancients, there's ſcarce a prediction among them, which this laſt age hath not found fallible; enquire of the Moderns, they will tell you. *Nunquam derelinquatis ægros, ſemper ſperate ſalutem.* How many wounds, *&c.* which according to the rules of art, laid down by the Ancients, were mortal are now frequently cured, which had never been, had they regarded ſuch an unreaſonable direction, nor would there be any poſſibility of future encreaſe of skill. Nay, ſo far is the conſequence he ſuggeſts, from being true or reaſonable, that art hath not been more elevated, or its reputation inhaunced, by any thing comparable to the ſucceſful attempts of ſuch brave ingenuities, where aphoriſms and ſtanding prognoſticks have diſcouraged them by contrary denouncements. *I. de. Vigo*, is the only Author I remember, to have matcht our Idle ſcribler, in this pernicious dehortation, *non oportet deſperatos attingere*, but the contrary is directed, by almoſt all rational Writers, and the artiſt

ded to purſue, by all likely methods, let the caſe ſeem never ſo deſperate, *& dicant antiqui & moderni medici, quicquid ſibi placuerit*, ſaith one, *quos (Chyrurgos) adhortor, ne unquam de ſanitate ægri, quantumvis morbus magnus fuerit ac prima fronte incurabilis videatur, deſperent*, ſaith another, and our own moſt agreeable inconſiſtent, ſcribler forgetting what he had here and elſewhere written, doth in divers places of this ſame Book, *Eccho* from the Authors before him, the *contrary*, as may be ſeen *Page* 100. 163. *&c.*

Page 21. I paſs by that nonſenſical paſſage in the ſame Page; *For in this doth the life of man very often conſiſt, and depend*, as a way of expreſſion very peculiar to him, as is alſo that cunning prognoſtick, that *large and great wounds bring oftentimes muchdanger with them*, as if any man were ſo injudicious or Ignorant, not to know it before he wrote; or ſo incredulous, not to beleive it, unleſs *Galen* were pedantically brought in for a voucher, as *Ariſtotle* is by one, to prove ſheep were cloven footed. *Apolloneus Tyaneus* by another, that men commonly

ly were greedy of Life; and a train of Fathers, and multitude of Texts, from Scripture, by a third, to evince that all men are mortal.

At this rate he trifles in divers of his preſages, and errs in moſt of the reſt, having borrowed them from the firſt Writers, who were in the duſt, long before the miſtakes of their prognoſticks were diſcovered by the happy experimentators of after ages, or the admirable explorations of their poſterity came into the World, nay that leſs exceptionable one concerning wounds of the heart, (which (allowing the faulty tranſcript) is to be found (the lively coal not excepted,) in * P. *Foreſtus*, hath been diſcovered to the fortunate practicers of their poſterity, ſometimes to fail, as the Authors * to whom I find him moſtly indebted, could have told him, and he himſelf confeſſeth *Page* 275. I know he had this prognoſtic k from a wrirer before Circulation was diſcovered, by our *Harvey*, and becauſe of the agreeableneſs in words, preſume it *Foreſtus*, *the whole train of bloud* (quoth he) *makes its ſpeedy addreſs thither, from the veins, and* AR-

* *obſerv. chir.* Page 449.

* *Skenki Glandorp.* &c.

TERIES, *as* SMALL RIVULETS, *to the Ocean*, this could not be asserted by one that understood, or considered the noble exploration, the history of the *Valves*, or that the *Arteries* in all dead persons are empty.

Well said filly Corpusculum.

That he transcribes abruptly, and represents confusedly, see the first paragraph. *Page* 24. That he trades in Old Authors, and steals obsolete notions, observe the second, where he calls *the parenchyma of the liver grumous coagulated blood, and suggests, that the heart is nourisheth thereby, and* Sanguification *performed therein.* Page 25. *If any wounds of the lungs be cured* (quoth he) *they commonly do prove so mischeivous, as to turn into a fistula, and so in length of time, do spin a mans life out, by a Marasm, and do run him into a Consumption.* These are is own elegant words, containing a position notoriously false, by almost all new Authors, and experienced * practicers confuted. I my self have cured two shot through the *Lungs*, the one with Musket, the other a Pistol-Bullet, the former a man above fifty years old, who had not been drest in nine daies before he came into my hands, and

* Hildan *cent.* 2. *obs.* 32. &c. Sennert *pract. med. lib.* 2. *cap.* 11. *& lib.* 5. *p.* 4. *c* 3. Foreest. *obs.*

and but once upon his being wounded. I mention not the frequency of curing those wounds when made by *rapiers*, &c. But our Author is so destitute of skill, and experience in the profession he pretends to, so unacquainted with Neoterick writers and discoveries, and so stupidly guided by the Ancient, and imperfect Authors, that its no wonder if he appear as ridiculous as a man discoursing of *Geography*, out of *Pliny*, or *Strabo*, in a dress that was in *mode*, when *King James* the first came into *England*.

chir. 4. lib. 6. Falop *cap. 4. de. vuln. gen.* Skenkius, *Page* 253. Horstius *obs.* 11. *lib. 6.* Miscellan. Curios. *Vol* 3. *lib.* 190. *Vol.* 2. *decur.* 2. *obs.* 37. *who all speak of great wounds, (sometimts with loss of large peices) of the lungs, cured.*

That recent wounds, are soonest healed, was a saying among the Ancients, and revived by our artless Ape; as if it ceased not to be recent, before it was cured, or that the nearer a man were to his Journeys end, the farther he had to go. *Page* 28. He saith *wounds do* ONLY *then inflame, when they do not suppurate*, which is another proof of his skill, and reading, it being manifest in Books, and practice, (as himself *Page* 49. confesseth,) that as digestion is procured by things, more or less hot, so while Nature or Art are on that work, there occurreth *heat*, *pain*, *pulsation*,

† *Aph.* 17. *lib.* 2. &c. *dum pus conficitur, dolores ac febres magis accidunt*, ſaith † *Hypocrates, Pulſus, dolor, & color aucti ſignant pus fieri*, ſaith **Tagaultius*; ſee *Galen* in his comment on the aforeſaid Aphoriſm, and on *Hypocrates Prediƈt.* lib. 1. *c.* 13. Dr. *Read Lect.* 5. Of Tumors. Mr. *Woodal* Page 141. with many more.

* *inſtil. chir. lib.* 1. *c.* 3.

As wiſely doth he aſſert. *Page* 29. *That the main ſpring of the bloud is given the heart from the Arteries*, which is quite contrary to truth, the ſpring of the bloud being from the heart to them, all that comes into that noble *entral* being by the veins, eſpecially the Cave, as every boy that underſtood the common notion of *Harvey's diſcovery*, can inform him, but he cannot forget the tone of his great Grand-Fathers, the Authors he trades with, nor forbear that *Shiboleth*, by which he diſcovers from what magazine he furniſheth himſelf; thus he inſinuates, as if the *pulſifying wheels of the heart do give life and motion*, which is a corrupt and exploded opinion of *Ariſtotle* ſo far from truth, that its now diſcovered, not only that all the Organs of motion, are from the brain, but that this inſpontaneous one of the

Th. Barth. Anat. Reform lib. 2. *cap.* 6.

the heart, is made by particular Nerves from the *Cerebel*, as Dr. *Willis* hath hath evinced, and that ſome palpitations, and all the unequal motions of that noble Bowel, (as in *Malignant Fevers*, &c.) are from the impediment of the Spirits conveyed, in thoſe Nerves.

His *eight waies of reſtraining the Hemorrhagies of wounds* are taken exactly from Dr. *Read. lect. 3. of wounds*, a little diſhapen, and ſullyed by paſſing through his hands.

Page 32. Begins his Chapter of removing *extraneous bodies*, which he affirms to be the next duty or Intention of a Chyrurgeon, if he mean next in order of practice, he is wrechedly out, and makes work for *Penelopes Loom*, as experienced writers and rational practiſers will tell him, I know ſome have led him into this way of writing, and he leads on as he is led, to uſe reſtrictives, while extraneous bodies are in a wound, (unleſs in very unuſual, and extraordinary caſes,) will by hardning the fleſh, contracting the wound, and exaſperating the ſenſe of the part, make the extraction more difficult, and

when atchieved, leave a flux more impetuous, than what its intrusion provoked.

The first, and second paragraph of this his *sixth Chapter*, is litle other than a vain repetition of what he had faultily enough said, *Page 6. 21.* His insignificant picture of a wounded Gladiator, the few (and not all the best) Instruments for extracting shot, *&c.* abundantly exceeded by *Fab. ab. aq. pendente, Scultetus, Pareus, Clowes, Lowe, Woodal*, &c. His absolute directions to purge in great wounds, and three insipid reasons for it, his irrespective dehorting from unctuous Medicines, and saying that they make wounds sordid and rotten, his affirming that *Ichor* issueth either from the veins, or wounded part, without mentioning the *Nerves, Lympha-ducts, Arteries, Tendons, Muscular fibres, articulations*, &c. his calling *the skin, the Instrument of touching*, (as Doctor *Read* doth,) together with other such phrases and positions in the seventh Chapter; are additional evidence of the skill of our Author, who concludes as he began, saying over again in his last Paragraph, what he

he had from *Guido* delivered concerning Sutures, in the end of the next proceeding Page.

In his eighth Chapter, he delivereth, *that Sarcoticks ſhould be of a cold quality*, giveth a Catalogue of them, very little varyed from thoſe in *Pary*, *Barbet*, &c. as is his liſt of *epuloticks*, he directeth to have TENTS, *&c.* armed with ſuch medicines, as have an AGGLUTINATIVE quality in them, which can ſtop pain, aſſwage inflamation, and repel the humors, of which ſort (ſaith he) may be reckoned this, ℞. *terebinth. lot. in aq. plantag. one Ounce & a half mel. optim depurati one Ounce ung. Baſilic two Ounces. Vitel. ovor. no. 2. M. ad. ignem ſine addendo pulv. Myrrhæ, Aloes, ana one Dram, croci, a ſcrup. M. pro linimento*, or this ℞ *ol. hyperic. c. 9. ol. Catellorum ana two Ounces, G. Etemni half an Ounce pulv. Veronicæ, Salviæ, Myrrhæ, ana one Dram. tereb. ven. one Ounce and a half* and theſe in the margent, are called *Digeſtives of our Author*, a whole ſheet of Paper cannot afford Room enough, to diſplay the faults of this paſſage. *Agglutinative*, *Anodine aſſwage inflamation*, *repel humors*, and

and yet be a *Digeſtive*, is to aſſert a great contradiction, all Digeſtives heating, and ſo far from being agglutinative and repellent, that they perform the contrary by relaxing and attracting, and maturation when doing by unaſſiſted nature, is alway accompanyed with *pain*, *perturbation*, &c. as I have ſhewn.

Page 43. Begins his ninth Chapter, *of removing Symptomes and accidents*, which he accounts to be *pain*, *Inflammation*, *Hemorrhage* (again) *fainting*, *delirium*, *Fever*, *Palſey*, *and Convulſion*, but to make his diſcourſe compleat, leaves out *Eryſipelas*, *Gangreen*, and ſome others reckoned by *Fallopius*, and divers Authentick writers.

Pain he defines from *Galen* to be, *a ſad and heavy ſenſe of change, following a diſeaſe, as a ſhadow doth a ſubſtance*, ſo he interprets *Triſtis ſenſatio*, and had as good have ſaid *pain is pain*. *Algema, ſive dolor, aut triſtis ſenſatio, a moleſta nervoſarum partium irritatione cerebro impreſſa, oritur ex continui ſolutione ſenſibili, vel inſenſibili*, ſaith *Blancard*. — *Fibras convellens & corrugans, Spiritus ab invicem diſtrahit ac diſſipat*, ſaith *Willis*. *In-*

Anim. Brut. p. 1. c. 11.

Inflammation, ſaith our Author Page 44. *happning by a puncture of a nerve, divide it wholy, becauſe its better let a member loſe its uſe, than the whole body its life.* He is in the right, were it an unavoidable *dilemma*, in ſuch accidents, (though perhaps our novice never ſaw it,) there are innumerable inſtances of ſeverer Symptomes than Inflammations, attending punctured Nerves, which yet have been cuted without the ultimate, pernicious refuge of our skilleſs Author, who takes his meaſures from the firſt writter in this and moſt things elſe, ſo much hath *Mr. Gadburies* Aſtrology miſtaken, in affirming that if *Hypocrates* were alive, he would borrow from our Plagiary.

With his uſual Ingenuity in repreſenting things from other hands, he defines from *Galen a Syncope* to be *a principal lapſe of all the* Spirits, (for ſo he underſtands *præceps omnium virium lapſus*, which are the words of that Author, * (as our Country-man *Linacrus* interprets them,) and for this quotes the 15th Book of *Galens Methodus Medendi*, which contains in all but 14.

* *de morb. cur. lib.* 12.

At

At the ſame rate he talks of a *Delirium*, which he affirms *is nothing elſe, but a deprivation of motion, and an alienation of ſenſe.* (I doubt the man ſpeaks feelingly) *contained in the wounded brain, by eſſence or conſent — and from deprivation of the principle faculties of motion*, is this delivered like one that underſtood plain Latin? was it ever ſo miſtaken by the moſt Ignorant and erroneous ſcribler is not the man poſſeſt with the diſeaſe that talks thus out of the way. * Let us compare it with other deſcriptions. *Galen* lib. 5. *de ſympt. cauſis, omne delirium depravatus eſt principis Facultatis motus, a pravis ſuccis, aut cerebri intemperie ortum habens*, with this definition [1] *Foreſtus* [2] *Tagaultius, Fr.* [3] *Peccettus* and ſome others acquieſce, and without doubt our Ingenious Author aimed, and intended to expreſs himſelf in this ſort too, but wanting *ſenſe and Latin enough* to do it, hath failed and moſt egregiouſly erred, not underſtanding the difference between deprivation, and depravation, and that *depravatus eſt principis facultatis motus*, is in plain Engliſh, a *depraved motion of a principal faculty, not* a *depri-*

vation

* *Delirium*, is de ived from *de & lira*, going crooked, or out of the way, & is commonly engliſhed, *doating* or, *talking beſide ones ſelf*, as our Author now doth.

[1] *lib. b. obſ. chir.* 22.
[2] *Inſtit. Chyrurg. lib.* 2. *cap.* 4.
[3] *de delirio in vuln. lib.* 2. *cap.* 28.

vation of motion, as he ſaith in one place, or a *deprivation of the principle faculty of motion*, as he miſtakes it in another, of this Chapter.

Hypocrates calls it *levem deſipientiam*, but * *Ætius* gives a very ſtrange Character thereof and fatuity, *oriuntur amba affectiones frigidorum cerebro facto — aliquando vero, modica pituita ad cerebrum illapſa Alex, Benedictus* differs not much from him * *Avicen delirium eſt mentis alienation — eſt ſymptoma actionis animalis depravatæ* — with this [1] *B. Bauderon* [2] *F. Plantenus*, and [3] *Sennertus* ſit down. As to other moderns [4] *Riverius* ſaith, *per delirium Ratiocinationis errorem præcipue intelligimus.* [5] *A. Pareus* calls it a perturbation of the faculties, and functions of the mind from pain, feveriſhneſs, venemous myaſma, or expence of Spirits. [6] *Vigierus*, *Pary*, *Willis*, and almoſt all Authors, although they write of it in diſtinct Chapters, do carefully note that its a Symptom. [7] *Willis* calls it a hurt of the animal function, ſuch as ariſeth in the paroxſms of fevers, drunkenneſs, hyſterick, &c. making men ſpeak, think, and do fooliſh and abſurd things, for ſome

* *tetrab ſerm. 1. cap. 22.*

* *lib. 1. cap. 28.*

* *canon 3.*

[1] *P. M. cap. tract. 2.*

[2] *I. M. lib. 1. cap. 3.*

[3] *lib. 1. p. 11th cap. 6.*

[4] *P. M. lib. 1. cap. 11.*

[5] *cap. 15. lib. 9.*

[6] *lib. 2. cap. 34.*

[7] *Anim. Brutor.*

ſome time cauſed by an irritation, or confuſion — *verum in delirio ſpiritus ſimul omnes exiliunt, & ſibi invicem tumultuoſe occurſantes, aut ſe varie propipientes, velut choreas Bacchantium agunt*: Agreeable to which, are the definitions of * *Sltvius de Boe.* † *Blancardus*, &c. now conſider how much our Author is beſide the Cuſhion, not only in his moſt ſcandalous, notorious miſtranſlation of *Galens* definitions, and the Impertinent method he directs for *deliriums* ariſing from wounds, but the notion of the thing it ſelf, which is no more like his, he would imitate, nor any other extant (that I know) than it is to ſenſe, for *inquietude*, *perturbation*, *garrulity*, &c. are the common Smyptoms, and diagnoſticks of the diſeaſe, which he quite contrarily calls *nothing elſe but a deprivation of motion*, and an alienation of ſenſe, a deſcription that hath no foundation in Authority, experience or reaſon, if he can prove the contrary, he ſhall be to me a great *Apollo*, thus he delivers himſelf like a man that underſtood not what he was doing, and (although a moſt ridiculous Plagiary,) talks without Book,

* *nov. Idea. lib. 2. c. 14. 15. &c.*

† *lexic. medicum.*

Book, when he attempts to give us any thing his own, he bewrayeth his moſt ſcandalous inability, and ev'n where he copyeth, either through miſapprehenſion, or a vain endeavour to diſguiſe what he ſteals, he not only murthers and confounds the Subject, but moſt illiteratly alters the words ſo as they become unintelligible and nonſence, as are thoſe two ſhort and plain definitions from *Galen*, of a *Syncope*, and *Delirium*.

A Sixth Symptome to which wounds are incident, he accounts a *Fever*, which he very civilly refers to the *Phyſicians*, as if moſt of the other accidents were not as much their province, but mauger this great regard and deference, inevitable maggot will work, his humor of interloping is irreſiſtible, he muſt in deſpight of fate, (or rather in obedience to it, for he was born under ſome ſtrange *aſcendent*) come in with ſome old muſty definition, though as greyheaded as *Avicen*, whom he introduceth calling a *Fever*, *an extraneous, adventitious, accenſive heat in our heart, by which the veines and Arteries therewith*

therewith ſharing, its conveyed through the circuit of our whole body, and hurteth its actions, certainly, abſurdity is at natural to him as milk to a calf, he hath neither truely given you *Avicens* definition, (though he call it ſo,) nor is it like, either ſenſe, or the novel found deſcription of that diſeaſe, *Febris eſt inordinatus ſanguinis motus, ejuſque nimia effervescentia.*

Page 47. He injudicially directs to *Phlebotomy*, if a fever ariſe from the biting of a *venemous* creature, his diſcourſe of the cauſes, and remedies of *Crudity*, are ſtoln from Dr. *Read. Lect.* 12. and treats of all thoſe accidents, as if they were not Symptomatical, or dependent on wounds, but eſſential and primary diſeaſes.

Pags 48. The three cauſes of the Palſy our Author borroweth from Dr. *Willis* omitting a fourth, not improperly added by Dr. *Read*, beſides others intimated by *Galen*, *Sennertus*, *Riverius*, &c. his enquiring what humor cauſeth a *Palſey*, is very odd at this time of day, but his attributing it (eſpecially here) to flegm, is not only contrary to the opinion of the humoriſts themſelves, but to *Ætiology*, and

and right reaſon, it moſt commonly proceeding from defect, ſometimes redundancy, and violent exploſion of the Spirits, diſtortion of the nerves, *plethora*, *acidity*, *Spaſmes*, &c. But in the caſe before him, none other ought to have been conſidered, but that of *Contuſions*, or *wounds* is method for cure is ſtoln from Dr. *Willis*, how he alters the words, and inverts the method, you may diſcern by comparing them together, as I here *verbatim* tranſcribe from both, to our your hand, as another pattern of his *learning*, *ſincerity*, &c. *Ut plurimum illius hæc tria erunt genera, ſeu potius tres erunt medendi rationes, quarum modo hæc, modo illa, vel altera, circa morbi hujus Therapiam jniri debet, nimirum quatenus reſolutio, (qualiſcunque & quocunque in loco fuerit) vel primo ab externo accidenti, ſcil. plaga, caſu ab alto, vulnere, frigoris exceſſu, aut ſimilibus ſubito infertur, vel ſecundo, affectui cuidam alteri, ſc. Apoplexiæ, caro, colicæ, aut febri diuturnæ ſuccedit, vel tertio illa primarius & per ſe morbus a procatarxi, ſive apparatu prævio dependens, ſenſim excitatur.*—" And as there are generally " allowed three kinds or ſort hereof,

" ſo

"ſo ſhould there be propoſed three "kinds of cure, firſt for *Reſolution*, "this being the main agent, this is "to be cured. Secondly, if it hap- "pen by a *wound*, *inciſion*, *exceſſive cold*, "or *fall from an high place*, this alſo "muſt have allowed, its way of cure. "Thirdly, as it is a procatarcktick, or "primary diſeaſe of it ſelf. —

What a kind of Trinity hath he made, the Doctor ſaith, *Reſolution* (which is the *eſſe* of the diſeaſe,) is cauſed three wayes, and the dunce in attempting to tranſlate him reckons *Reſolution*, which is a general, to be the firſt particular, and doth ſo unhappily expreſs himſelf, as if he conſpired to his own ſhame; *firſt* (quoth he) *Reſolution this being the main agent is to be cured*, reſolution an agent! An agent is always a cauſe, reſolution in the ſenſe here illated, muſt be an effect. —But why do I criticize with ſo dull and inchoherent a *Dorido*, I ought rather to direct him for better underſtanding, (if it be poſſible to him,) of this matter, to *Platerus*, *Piccettus*, *Veſalius*, *Mercuriales*, *Holerius*, *Heurnius*, *Sylvius*, *Willis*, &c. not *Barrow*, *Bruel*, &c,

He

He begins and ends the Prognoſticks of this diſeaſe, with one, and the ſame preſage, to wit, *that a Palſy is hard to cure in aged People*, the remedies he directs to, *viz. pul. ad caſum*, and decoction, are ſtoln from Dr. *Willis*; only he was ſcared at the *Antimony*, and left it out, the pills are in *Bauderon*, *Sennertus*, and divers *Antidotaries*, as are the reſt of his medicines: He recommends *Coffee* as a remedy for this diſeaſe, which by very many learned Phyſicians, is condemned as a cauſe.

He concludes this Chapter with one only hiſtory, and that borrowed (I had almoſt ſaid *ſtoln*, the quotation is ſo coucht,) from *Willis*, I ſhould commend his giving us a bit now and than, from a freſh Author, if he did not ſo harſh, and tincture them with the ill ſavour of the ſtale ones, and dreſs them in the old modes: for in the few places where we have this rarity, its ſo miſhapen and deformed, that a man of no uncommon intuition would be apt to be impoſed on. In the ſtory before us, he ſhews himſelf ſcandalouſly impertinent, in treating of a *Palſy* proceeding from an *An. Brut. cap.* 9.

an outward accident, to ſerve us with an inſtance as wide from the purpoſe, as his tranſlation is from the original. What relation hath a *Palſy*, *Convulſion*, *delirium*, &c. From *Ebriety*, to do what a *Palſy Symptomatical* to a *wound*, that his skill in *Latin*, is as little as in writing *Books*, ſo his tranſlating this impertinent ſtory. *Iuvenis*, a young Gentleman, *poſt lautiorem coenam*, *& vini potum immoderatiorem*, after eating a large ſupper, DID drink very plentifully of wine, *ut chirotheca quam forte tenebat*, *involuntarie exciderit*; So that the glove, which did COVER his hand, did involuntarily fall off, *medico peritiſſimo*, a worthy Phyſician, *modo in delirium*, *modo in convulſiones*, *aliasque Spiritum Animalium diſtractiones ſubinde incidens*, falling into a delirium, and AFTERWARD into a Convulſion, he was within a ſhort while, forced to ſhut up his laſt minute, his Spirits being diſſolved. *Capite Aperto*, his dead CORPS being opened, *Corpus unum Straitum Comprimente*, comprſſing one ſtraited body.

Hss eleventh Chapter is of Convulſions, the two firſt Paragraphs of which

which are of the old leven, what there is like notion, or distinction, is stoln from the same Authors, only one from *Celsus* (but where, he doth not say,) is falsly delivered, at first by *Doctor Read*, and from him by our *Plagiary*, who doth bring him in for the ninth Convulsion, *viz. Spasmus Cynicus*, whereas * *Celsus* when he treats of those diseases, reckons only the three usual distinctions, *viz. Emprosthotonos*, *Opisthotonos* and *Tetanos*. What he saith of *Spasmus Cynicus* is in another Chapter. I beg you to consider by comparing our scriblers quotation, and *Celsus* his discourse, how well he understands the Books he quotes, whether *Read* rather than *Celsus*, ought not to have been called the Author of the causes, and method of cure, which he there sets down, the former being plainly also in * *Pareus*, and with the following Theory, confuted by our most excellent † *Willis*.

* *lib. 4. cap. 3.*

* *lib. 5. cap. 9.*

† *morb. Convulj. cap. 1.*

His discourse endeavouring to shew, how *Plethora* begets *Convulsions* is very inartificial, and ridiculous, for he saith, *the nervs being filled with purulent matter, or other excrements,*

ments, generated either in the wounded part, or ſent thither from others, and ſo ſucked up by the nerves, as it happens. — I want patience to purſue this moſt abſurd way of talk, *its certainly his own*, for though the Ancients had very odd notions of thoſe things, I never met any ſo void of ſenſe as this. *Fr. Sylvius* was inraged at the more agreeable reaſoning of A. *Pary*, and cryed out! *quid hoc eſt dicere! itane! exſudatne expuncti nervi ſubſtantiâ humor ſeroſus ac virulentus, ſed quis amabo unquam ſeroſum aut virulentum in nervorum ſubſtantiâ deprehendit humorem.* — Surely he would be ſtark mad at thoſe reaſonings of our Ignorant, a man pretend to read the *Neurologia* of *Willis* and talk in this faſhion! Old *Snarl* in the *vertuoſo* would laugh at him for an old faſhioned Idiot.

Nov. Idea. lib. 2. c. 3.

The *Prognoſticks* he ſtole from *Doctor Read*, and his medicines from him, *Pary*, *Riverius*, *Willis*, &c. The firſt hiſtory he ſtole from *Skenkius* Page 49. *Being of a man overfilled with wine, ſo that by a general opinion, he was reputed intoxicated*, (pray mark the elegancy, and Tautologie,) *who lying*

Page 63.

lying on his back in a Coach, never ſpake more, but dyed of a Convulſion. This ſtory is originally in *P. Foreſtus Schol. obſ. chir.* 27. *lib.* 9. but as much diſfigured by the tranſlation, as the Patient was by the diſeaſe, or death, and not leſs impertinent here.

Diſcourſing of *Convulſion* by *inanition*, he ſets down a method ſtoln from *Pareus* and *Read.* His quotation from *Dovinætus of a man* 50 *years old, who falling into a Convulſion and* SYNCOPE, *occaſioned by a* GREAT EFFUSION OF BLOUD, *was perfectly cured, by cupping Glaſſes and* PHLEBOTOMY, is very ſtrange, and (if truth) looks as little like it, as any ſtory I have met with ſo poſitively affirmed, That from *Platerus, of a Maid ſhot into the Back-bone,* (which I cannot find in the place he points to, * nor any where elſe in that Book, though mine be of the beſt Edition,) *having no Convulſive Symptom, but a plain Pareſis,* had been proper in the foregoing Chapter, is not at all ſo here, the others, to wit, from *H. Saxonia, Fernelius, Camerarius, Jaſon,* &c. He had from *Skenkius,* Page 118. 113. 120, commit-

* *Obſ. lib.* 1. *fol.* 120.

ing a miſtake in the laſt, by naming *Veſalius*, inſtead of *Valleſius*, who was a learned *Spaniard*, wrote a Book *de Sacra Philoſophia*, and large Comments on *Hippocrates Epidemicks*, and a Preface to *Holerius*, he quotes *Hollerius* to prove that men ſeldom die of a Convulſion by an Hemorrhage: But names not the Chapter nor Page, and I am ſure talks without Book, for that Author *de Morbis Internis* * *lib.* 1. *cap.* 12. reckons a Convulſion to be deadly, when it followeth a large Flux of Blood, and no where ſpeaks of it, as our Author feigns, it being contrary to the Doctrine of the moſt Famous Writers, * who reckon, as he doth, that Convulſions following a plenary loſs of Blood are mortal, and always very dangerous, when from any other *inanitions*. He refers to an Obſervation of *Hildanus* concerning *Spaſmus Cynicus*, *fol.* 37. *cant.* 5. whereas that Century begins *fol.* 379. And the caſe which I ſuppoſe he means, is in *Obſerv.* 9. *fol.* 392.

* *its in the Scholia of that Chapter.*

* Read. *Page* 199. Hildanus *de gangr. c.* 26. Sylvius *de Boë, lib.* 2. *Cap.* 23. *Paragr.* 64.

Thus far, my worthy Friend, I have gone in order, and remarked on ſome faults, as they lye in a *Series* I will

will eaſe my ſelf, and relieve you by quitting this rigid and critical method, (though all that followeth be *ejuſdem farinæ*,) and digeſt the reſt of the objectible or faulty paſſages of this Book, into the following *Common-places*, and refer you to the Pages wherein he diſcovers himſelf GROSLY ERRONEOUS, AND MISTAKEN, ABSURD AND VOID OF SENSE, CONTRADICTORY AND INCONSISTENT WITH HIMSELF, PLAGIARY AND THIEVISH, ILLITERATE AND SILLY, IMPERTINENT AND TRIFLING, AND UNSKILFULLY IGNORANT AND UNEXPERIENCED. And then ſhall conclude this Letter, and refer it to the judgment of any man of common ſenſe, whether he be not the man I ſay, culpable under all thoſe *Topiques*, guilty of all that can be ill in an Author, and deſerve as ſeverer *reprimand* & Caſtigations, than I have inflicted on him.

As to his *errors and miſtakes*, they are innumerable, not a Page wherein he appears not ſo, he affirms in the 70th, *that new Fleſh in Wounds is ge-*

nerated of the Blood lodged in the Muſcles, neither conſidering that Intention is often performed where no Muſcles are, nor knowing that *Blood is not the immediat nutritious juice.* * Page 79 treating of *Gunſhot-wounds*, he ſaith, he is wholly conducted by the hand of *Hippocrates*, Maſter of the Ceremony, ſo dull and incogitant doth this pedantick humour of quoting the Ancients make him, that he forgets his guide was dead, above a thouſand year before *Swarts*, the inventor of Gunpowder and Cannon, was born. *Page* 98. he ſaith *Nitre is made out of a fatty ſubſtance, forcing it ſelf through the walls, of old, and cold Cellars*, whereas *Nitre* doth not only ſweat out of Walls and cold Cellars, but is on them and other places, where the air ſtagnats condenſed from that Element, which is ſuppoſed greatly † repleniſhed therewith, at is alſo the *earth* of vaults, ſubterraneous caverns, and places, where ſheep, &c. have urined. *Page* 116. and 120 he affirms *the ſutures vent Fumes and excrements, not from the brain only, but the kichin of the whole body*, which is an exploded opinion

* *Vide* Dr. Charleton Exercit. 5. *in his nat. Hiſtory, and in his five* Anat. Prelect.

† *Vid.* P. Sardi. *and our Dr.* Mayow, *de ſal. Nitro* cap. 1.

opinion of ſome former Writers, *Spigelius*, *Laurentius*, &c. From whom he ſtole all the Anatomy of this chapter. The Doctrines of Fumes and Vapours, ſo much embraced in the former Ages, being rejected in this, render it needleſs to ſay any thing to him on that particular, but if he underſtand the imperviouſneſs of thoſe ſeams, I admire how he becomes guilty of ſo foul an error. Sculls, when dry, (when one would think the ſutures ſhould open,) are ſtill tight and cloſe, and will contain (without leaking,) Water, Oil, &c. Do we not ſee in Fractures of the Cranium, be they never ſo inconſpicuous, that the ſeroſities of the Blood, under it, doth glees through them, but not any appears from their natural ſeams Add to this, that the ſutures are not only cover'd with a ſtrong double Membrane Externally, (beſide the opaque *Calvaria)* but the like Internally, and both glewed as it were to the Bone, by which it ſeems impoſſible, that any ſteams or exudations ſhould be that way diſcharged. He hath alway talkt of the Brain, as if it were made of *Groenland* Ice, how comes

it now again to yield warm ſteams.

* *De re Medica, lib. 2. cap. 1.*

* *Celſus*, a Writer of as great reputation and ability, as any of the Ancients, (*Hippocrates* excepted) affirms, that they who have no ſutures are very healthy, live without pain of the Head, and that this was moſt obſervable in hot Countries, where certainly thoſe ſuppoſed Vapours and Emanations muſt be moſt plentiful, and apt; but that the Smoke of the KITCHIN OF THE WHOLE BODY vents it ſelf at this Chimney, is ſuch a wild conceit, as peculiarly (for ought I know) belongs to our wiſe Author.

He errs much in the Figures he gives us of Humane Sculls, as is eaſily diſcoverable, by comparing them with the Life, or thoſe given us by *Spigelius*, *Bauhinus*, *Laurentius*, *Veſlingius*, *Riolanus*, or *Bartholine*, from whom alſo he might have copied more uſeful, and greater variety than thoſe he hath obliged us with, for we have neither the open *Face*, the *Baſis*, *Occiput*, nor *Vertex*, ſo far is his Book from being *compleat*.

Page 129. *Children being of a hot and moiſt Conſtitution*, (he ſaith) *are not*

ſo

ſo apt for the admittance of Putrifaction, which is not only contrary to common Obſervation in their Wounds, foetid Sores, Lice, &c. (to which they are ſo naturally incident,) and to what himſelf delivers in another place, but to Reaſon and Philoſophy, Warmth, and Humidity moſt aptly occaſioning Putrifaction, as is evident in Wounds, Cadavers, &c. When the Air is of that temperament.

Page 32 and 131, he erroneouſly prefers (and quotes *Hippocrates* for it,) the *Diagnoſtick* part of Art to the *Curative*, or *Therapeutick*. Calling it the laudable part of Practice, certainly that which is a *cauſa ſine qua non* is the moſt Eligible, let all the Authors in the World ſay the contrary, the moſt uſeful is the moſt neceſſary, and the Curative part, (to which all the reſt ſubſerve and tend,) moſt laudable. In ſhort, the beſt skill in *Diagnoſticks* alone never can, and never did cure a Wound, but a very ſlender judgment in the *Therapeuticks*, without any at all in the other, hath done it a thouſand times.

Page 134. *If the Cranium be fractured* (quoth he) *the parts above it muſt ſuf-*

fer a ſolution of Unity, except in contra-ſiſſure. To which Experience frequently gives the Lie. A Patient hath not been long out of my hands, who had a large *Rima*, reaching from the *Sagital ſuture* to the *Squamoſa*, by a fall from a very high place, and the Skin not broken, nor any Tumor appeared.

Page 157. He gives us another inſtance of his Falſhood, in a miſrepreſenting what he ſteals, or borrows from others, for altho' that be his Trade (his own Stock being beggarly and empty, affording nothing,) yet the conſtancy of the practice hath not made him a Proficient therein. the ſtory is from *A. Pary*, * who ſaith *the os coronale was cut off the length and bredth of three Fingers.* The Plagiary ſaith, *the bredth only of three Fingers*, in the original it is ſaid, *to be done by a ſharp Sword*, in the tranſcript, *by a long and a ſtrong Sword*, the Author doth not ſay, as the *Bathyllus*, that he fell with his Face to the ground, that the *Dura mater* was hurt, or out of its place, upon the cutis of his Face, that he was compelled by neceſſity to take away any of the *pericranie*, or Scull, uſed

*Lib. 10. c. 7.

uſed Tents, or Doſſils, nor that the Body was ſtab'd through in divers places. Thus he ſhews himſelf ſo great a ſtranger to truth and ſenſe, that he is no leſs able to copy them fairly, and truly relate them from others, than produce any of his own, to ſay the *Dura mater* fell on the cutis of a mans Face, was never ſpoke like a man of truth or Surgery.

He fetcheth almoſt all his Prognoſticks from the Ancient Writers, who were Strangers to the cure of thoſe Wounds and diſeaſes that are now frequent, this is one cauſe why he falls into ſo many errors, when he comes to Preſages, as I ſhall have occaſion elſewhere to obſerve. At preſent I will ſingle out only one, and that the moſt likely to be true, as having much reaſon, and agreeing with the common *Phænomna*, the ſenſe of former Ages, and opinion of moſt men in this, viz. *That Wounds of the Heart are abſolutely mortal, and incurable.* This noble Intral ſeems the only part of the Body, which being hurt brings inevitable death, for reaſons which our Author hath ſtolen from *Fallopius*, and *Read*; its in his 60th Chapter,

ter, that he treats on this ſubject, and he doth it with his wonted preface of Anatomy, and uſual abſurd, incoherent way of expreſſion, the errors of the former are too manifeſt and obvious, the fantaſtical chimera's and whimſeys, which nor he or any other man can make intelligible, the falſe notions and deſcriptions are no leſs plain, having been long ſince refelled by many accurate Anatomiſts, the Poſition (how ſtrong ſoever backt) which I ſhall refute, ſtands thus. Page 273 *The Heart being once hurt brings preſent death.* I will not take hurt in the largeſt ſenſe, but ſtrictly, as I believe he meant, *viz. Wounded*; the ſame Prognoſtick, is almoſt in the ſame words and with the like aſſurance, delivered by *Hippocrates*, *Ariſtotle*, *Pliny*, *Æginet a*, and the many Ancient Writers both of Phyſick and Philoſophy, *Cor nullam fert continuitatis ſeparationem.* Or for the ſake of a little Poetry take it in verſe.

Afferat ipſe licet ſacras Epidaurius herbas.
Sanabit nullâ vulnera cordis ope.
Ovid. 1. de Pont. 4.

Galen,

Galen, *Fallopius*, *Foreſtus*, and ſome others expreſs themſelves leſs confidently, but divers do affirm, that People have ſurvived ſuch Wounds, (though large) many days, and ſome ſay ſuch hurts have been cured.

That Wounds of the Heart do not alway bring ſudden death. Many of the Commentators on *Hippocrates*'s Aphoriſms have reported. *Galen. lib.* 5. *loc. Aff. cap.* 1. and in other places, writeth, that Beaſts have bellowed, cryed and walkt after their Hearts have been cut out, [1] *Tho. Bartholine* ſaith a youth was deeply wounded in the Heart, with a Knife, that he walkt alone afterward into the City, and lived five daies; that he ſaw a Stagg ſhot through both Ventricles, and walkt fifty paces before he fell [2]. *Pareus* reports, that one in a Duel was wounded ſo deeply, that his finger could lodge therein and yet he not only fought afterward, but purſued his Enemy two hundred paces. M^r [3] *Nic. Blegny* ſaith, he knew one ſo wounded, who lived five daies, and another ſeven. [4] *J. Rhodius* ſaith, one wounded into the Cavity of the heart, lived nine daies, and another ſix.

[1] *Hiſt. cent.* 1. *obſ.* 77.

[2] *Lib.* 9. *cap.* 30.

[3] *Zvdiat. Med. V. l.* 2. *pag.* 97. 132.

[4] *Obſ.* 39. *cent.* 2.

six. *N.* [1] *Tulpius*, of one who was wounded into the *Liver*, *Stomach*, *Lungs*, *Midriff*, *Mediastinum and Heart*, that lived two daies, D. [2] *Sennertus*, of one deeply wounded in the heart, who lived sixteen daies. See more in the second Book, part 4. *cap.* 3. and the like in *Schenkius*, page 254, 262. *Bartholini Anat. Reform. Ed. ult. c.* 6. *Gualterus*, *Sylva Medica*, page 406. *Moronus* Index, page 85. *Amat. Lusitanus*, *cent.* 6. *obs.* 38. *Crook Anatom.* page 420. *Fernelius* [3] *Meckeren*, who knew one survive the wound of his heart six daies. We have frequent Instance of hearts * rotten, ulcerate, apostumate, tumified, having sordid sores, of long continuance †, stones, excrescencies, tabid, torrified, and some have been found without any heart at all. *Vide Tilleſias rerum nat. lib.* 5. *cap.* 28. *Schenkius*, and *Bartholine*, *ubi supra*. [4], *Dominic. Panarolus*, and *Schenkius*, from *Jordan*, write of a Torrified heart [5]. *Riverius*, of an Ulcer eroding a great part thereof, which was spit up, the Patient enduring it forty daies [6]. *Zacutus*, of a Rotten heart, and another *Schirrust.* [7] *Job Meckeren*, of an Ulcer under one of

[1] *Lib.* 2. *obs.* 18.

[2] *P. Med. lib.* 5. *part.* 2. *cap.* 3.

[3] *Observ. Chiro* 38.

* *Fab. Hildanus*, *cent.* 2. *obser.* 27. *saith, he found a heart prodigiously rotten.*

† *Theod. Kirkring Spicil. Anatom. obs.* 78; 3.

[4] *Lib.* 1. *obs.* 31.

[5] *Obs. Med.* 87.

[6] *Prax admir. b.* 1. *obs.* 14. & *lib.* 2 *obs.* 41.

[7] *Obs. Chiro*

of the Auricles of long continuance. *Sennertus ubi ſupra*, writes of one who wanted the left Ventricle, another was indurated. *And.* [1] *Laurentius*, of one whoſe heart was half rotted away, of a Deer, in whoſe heart an old piece of a Dart was found, of many Stones, and Apoſthumes in the heart of a Woman, and that a *Florentine Ambaſſador* at the Court of *France*, being diſſected—*inventum* * *cor prodigii inſtar in eam molem excreviſſe, ut Thoracem fere totum contineret*, and that in its Ventricles was near four pounds of blood. See more *Barthol. Hiſt. cent. obſ.* 32, 45, 54, 50.

[1] *Anat. q.* 18 *lib.* 9.

* *You have the like in* Theod. Kirkring, *Spic. Anat. obſ.* 16. *miſcel. curioſ. vol.* 1. *obſ.* 70.

That *wounds of the heart are curable*, is the Opinion and *dixit* of *Job Meckeren*, *cap.* 36. *Blogny Zod. Med. Vol.* 2. *page* 139. *Gualterus Sylva M. page* 106. *Caſpar Schottus Phyſica Medica cur. lib.* 3. *mirab. Hom. cap.* 34. *Moronus*, Index page 86. *Beniven. cap.* 65. *Zacut. Luſitan. P. Mirand. obſ.* 9. *fol.* 251. ſaith, that Leeches ſtuck to the heart of a perſon, that ſurvived it. *Matth. Glandorp*, *Spec. Chirurg. cap.* 33. relates that Rabbits lived many months after they were run through the heart. *Page* 254, 261. *Skenckius* ſaith the like

like of a Stagg, and of one in whoſe heart a piece of an Arrow was found, that had long ſtuck there; that a Boy was cured, *cui os pectoris exciſum, & cor aliquandiu nudum apparuit, nam involucrum ejus computruerit*; the Hiſtory, *page* 254. which he calls a wound of the Tunicle of the heart, was undoubtedly (as his Author firſt thought) of the heart it ſelf. *Page* 256. He reports, that ſome have been found without * hearts, as doth alſo *Hildanus, cent.* 4. *obſ.* 51. *Moronus*, Index page 85. *Tilleſius rer. nat. ubi ſupra*, my Lord *Bacon*. Mr. *Boyle, vide Bartholin.* † *Anat. Reform. Editio ultima. Rhodius, obſ.* 39. *cent.* 2. relates the cure of a large wound of the *Pericardium*; he ſuppoſeth that wounds of the heart it ſelf are incurable, and ſaith, there was a Stagg, who had a ſmall piece of Dart ſticking in his heart, *ſine vitæ noxa*, that a Boy was diſſected without a *Pericardium* —— But what need I ſay any more, when our moſt agreeable Scribler, is his own Confuter; for after all his poſitive Prognoſticks, *page* 23, 24, 25, *&c.* he very fairly confeſſeth, *that ſuperficial wounds here happing may be cured.*

* *Miſcell. curioſ. Vol.* 5. *obſ.* 25.

† Lib. 2. *cap.* 6.

I have

I have taken unuſual pains, and been very particular on this point, partly to refute our Confident, partly to ſhew the incertainty and fallacy of many preſages delivered by the firſt Writers, and the vanity of relying on them: but cheifly to perſwade my Brethren of the Plaiſter-box, that no wound is incurable, and beat them out of the contrary diſcouraging and miſcheivous opinion.

The vital flame in the heart, and the airs ingreſs then, and mixing its nitrous particle with the bloud, are things much controverted among learned men, though poſitively affirmed by our Author, I will ſay only this, that I am ſure he underſtands not that controverſy, and that many very eminent *Anatomiſts*, are againſt the later *Hypotheſis*, vide Dr. *Harveys* Proem to his book *de Corde, & circulatione*. Dr. *Walter Needham, format. foetu. cap. 6.* (where he declares it the Opinion of Dr. *Highmore* alſo,) Dr. *Henſhaw Aëro chalinos*, page 62. beſide *Demerbrook*, *Cornelius*, &c.

Page 281. He defines with moſt of the Ancients, *an Aneuriſma to be a breach*

breach of the inner coat of an Artery, the blood diſtending the outer, which I know hath been the common Opinion, but the abſurdity thereof you will find well diſcovered by *Van Horn*, Microtecne ſect. 1 paragr. 15. page 215. *Wiſeman*, *lib.* 1. *cap.* 16. *Pareus* calls it the Rupture of an Artery, the Blood extravaſating among the Muſcles, and he himſelf varieth from his definition, in the Hiſtories he gives, *page* 380. of his Book of Tumors, (where he hath a particular Chapter of this Diſeaſe,) which is of an *Aneuriſm* from a wound, and ſaith in that Chapter, that the common cauſe is puncturing an Artery.

But to be ſhort in this Topick, becauſe in all the reſt I ſhall have occaſion to evince abundance of his Errours, take thoſe brief Inſtances, which I ſhall but name, *page* 23, 29, 44, 45, 273. and many other places, *he makes the heart the fountain of motion*, page 309. *he calls the ſtomach a cold Intral*, *and* (in reckoning the coats) *omits the cruſta* * *villoſa*, *page* 287. & 297. he affirms, *the meſeraick Veins convey the Aliment to the gate of the Liver*, *and ſuck up the nouriſhment from*

* *See* Willis *Pharm. Rat. part.* 1. *cap.* 2. *ſect.* 1.

from the ſmall guts, page 227. he *reckons the aſcent and deſcent of the Cava from the Liver, page* 194. he ſuggeſts, that *the Heart and Liver are not only the Original of the Veins and Arteries, but the Oceans from whence they fetch both their vital, and natural blood and ſpirits, page* 179. that the *Brain is made of ſperm and maternal blood, that it's of a cold and moiſt temper, page* 198. *the chief ſeat of cold and glutinous moiſture, that the Nerves are cold in nature, and cold in ſubſtance.* Thus, as I have ſaid, by his Ignorance in the improvement of our Art, and injudicious ſucking the fallible Principles and Opinions of the Ancients, (*men to whom we are infinitely indebted, and from whom it's no detraction to ſay, they knew not as much as is now known,*) he runs himſelf into many groſs errours and miſtakes, chiefly in *Anatomy, Prognoſticks* and *Dogma's*, of which I ſhall ſuperadd a few inſtances more, and conclude this Head.

Page 316. He pronounceth *Wounds of the Kidneys in general Mortal*, and inevitably ſo, if the *Pelvis* be hurt, though *Pareus* relates the ſtory of an Archer condemned to be hanged, and upon

upon Solicitation by ſome great men, who had been troubled with the Stone, he ſubmitted to have thoſe Parts opened, ſurvived the operation, was cured and pardoned. We have alſo a Tradition, that our Famous *Harvey* cut out a Stone from a mans Kidney. But his old Friend, and conſtant ſupplier, *Schenkius* tells him, *Page* 451. Three ſtories of Wounds of that Part cured, and himſelf, notwithſtanding his Prognoſtick, ſubjoins to this Chapter, the Hiſtory of another, ſtoln from *Glandorp.* See alſo *P. Foreſtus obſ. Chir.* 5. *lib.* 6.

He diſcovers many errors in his diſcourſe Page 266. of the Lungs, and reſpiration, poſitively preſumes to determine the diſpute, as yet undecided among the beſt *Philoſophers*, and * *Anatomiſts* of the Age, viz. *What is the cauſe, and uſe of Pulmonary reſpiration.* He ſaith Page 255 from *Galen*, that *matter heaped up in the Breaſt, paſing into the vena ſine pari, is through the vena ava carryed to the right Ventricle of the* Heart, *and paſſing thence* DOWNWARD *by the deſcending Trunk of the* Cava *to the* Liver, [pray mark how he contradicts, what he ſaid

* Thruſton *Diatribe.* Mayow *de reſpicar.* Willis *Phar. Ration.* F. Burtis *Epiſt. Barthol.* Swammardam *de Reſpir. Malpighius.* Caſp. *Barthoy Dinphr. ſtruct.* Dr. Gibſons *Epitom.* Dr. Needham *de fœtu*, &c.

ſaid Page 277, that the aſcent and deſcent of this Vein, was from the Liver.] *Its carryed to the* Emulgents, Page 254. He delivers, that *Wounds penetrating the Breaſt, are known by Wind, coming through the Orifice.* Which is a fallible Diagnoſtick, eſpecially when the Wound is made by a ſmall Rapier, and the Body deflexed when its received, ſo that upon returning to a right poſture, the parts alter, and cover one another; in diſcourſing concerning Wounds of the *Gullet*, he commits many miſtakes. Page 244, he ſaith, that Pipe marcheth on the right ſide of the Spondyls, that Deglutition is helped by the Muſcles of the *Larinx*, * attributes nothing thereof to the Gullet, (whoſe Anatomy he doth not underſtand,) and accounts the Muſcles of the *Pharinx*, among thoſe of the *Larinx*. He directs to Nutritive Gliſters. Page 246. Which I doubt do ſignifie little, or nothing, ſince *Bauhinus* diſcovered the valve in the *Colon*, unleſs Dr. † *Ents*, and Dr. * *Charltons* notions of *Percolative Nutrition*, help him.

* Willis Pharm. Rat. part 1. cap. 2.

† *Antidiatribe.*

* *Anat. prælectio.*

Page 240. Treating of Wounds of the Throat, he delivereth as ſigns, *that*

that the upper part of the Neck, loss of voice, and Air happen, (who knows what he means hereby,) *and when it reaceth the Wind-pipe, its dangerous, because the Oesophagus hereupon tumifying, Deglutition is hindred.* I never knew such a Tumor accompanying Wounds of the *Trachea*, altho' I have cured many very large ones, nor do I know where its accounted among the Symptoms by any other Writer.

But to our *Second Topick*, ABSURDITY AND NONSENSE, which are so common with him, as if they had got (as *Hudibras* saith of the *Presbyterians*) the advowson of his Conscience, of this I have already given you divers instances, and pretermitted a great many more, for indeed the whole strain of his Pen, and way of writing hath that Byas, nay though he have a fair Copy before him, written in good sense, and coherent enough, its against his nature to represent it, without marring it in the Transcript, and Tincturing it with his own absurdities. So that in the whole course of his writings, where he plays the Thief for Histories, (easy enough to transcribe,) he employs this

this Talent, addiug *Forgery* to *Robbery*, and making his Author ſay more or leſs than indeed he doth, by which a good Tale is often ſpoiled, of this you have had many inſtances already, I ſhall ſhew you more in due place.

Page 113. *And as a Wound doth chiefly require drying Medicines*, BLACK-WINE *is for this purpoſe, a moſt excellent* RECEIPT; *for it dryeth both of it* SELF, *and* per accidens, *and of its own natural quality doth dry up by repulſion.* Perhaps there is not more abſurdity and nonſenſe, in ſo few words in any Book extant. Firſt, that Wounds chiefly require drying Medicines, is falſe in general, (*all digeſtives and balmes being moiſt*) and of the Head, (his preſent Subject,) in particular, becauſe *Arcaus's Liniment*, (the moſt celebrated Balm for thoſe Wounds,) is of the ſame temperament alſo. *Black-wine* (a liquid) recommended as a dryer *per ſe*, a ſimple called a ℞ the repetition of *dry*, and *per accidens of its own natural quality*, is a Tantology or two expreſſions for the ſame thing. The odd Phraſe, *dry up by Repulſion*, is abſurd, and this is the Compoſition of this ill-

ly

ly senſleſs paſſage, the like of which are plentiful, page 135 and 136. *Oedipus* is not able to unriddle what he means in his preſages. 17, 18, and 19. It ſeems written near a full Moon, for none, but a *Lunatick*, could write at ſo diſtracted and confounded a rate; words dropt by chance, or the garrulity of a *delirious* Patient, are equal ſenſe, and not leſs Rhetorical, than this Chaos of Syllables, excepting the Learned (or rather Pedantick,) bringing in *Hippocrates*, ſaying, *that the name, with the name, is no falſe Heraldry*, but this, like the reſt, I ſuppoſe was ſaid at *Randorn*.

Page 128. He moſt abſurdly calls his twenty third Chapter *general ſigns of wounds of the head*; when in above twenty Paragraphs that compoſe it, there are but three properly ſuch, all the reſt being Prognoſticks, for the moſt part taken from *Hippocrates*, and repeated in the next Chapter, under the right denomination; and as if fate, as nature, conſpired to his ſhame, he gives ſeveral ſigns, as preſages, and in the preceding Chapter delivers Prognoſticks, under the title of

of ſigns. The whole ſecond period, *page* 138. which takes up almoſt two pages, is a moſt extravagant and delirious ſardle of nonſenſe, calling *Symptoms ſentences, reckons the ignorance and neglect of the Chirurgion among the pernicious ſigns of wounds, reflects upon the narrow genius of ſome Artiſts, who, he ſaith, BY ordering their Patients thin Broths, Ptiſans, and the like, DO give way for their Patients* (again) *to drink Wine, eat at pleaſure, uſe Venery*, &c. who can conjure up the meaning of this *Paradox*, or explain how *by ORDERING a ſlender Diet, a Patient is PERMITTED to uſe exceſs*, which is as rational as to ſay, *by binding a man you let him looſe, and by tying him neck and heels you ſuffer him to run away.*

Page 99. Speaking of *the ſigns of gun-ſhot wounds*, he is no leſs in the clouds, and talks as if the wind of that ſhot, which contuſed and broke his arm in the foregoing page, had turned his brains upſide down in this. I will tranſcribe all that he ſaith under that head, and poſe you and all mankind, to fathom or reconcile it to ſenſe and common underſtanding,

the

the ſigns of theſe, (viz. gun-ſhot) *wounds are taken from their figure, or colour, for they are generally round, and of a livid colour; from the ſenſe there inflicted, making or cauſing an obtuſe ſenſe in the part, or contuſion, the part chiefly ſuffer-an* ECCHYMOSIS *by reaſon of the Bullet; if theſe appear, they declare a gun-ſhot wound.* I give you his own elegant words, and pointings.

Pago 146. *Children and Infants, becauſe of their weak heads, and legs, are often ſubject to fall from high places;* but tells not how thoſe Infants and weak leggs got into thoſe Altitudes. I pray you conſider the reſt of that Paragraph, and tell me if they be not of a piece. So page 150. ſpeaking of Fiſſures, he ſaith, *If any man neglect to raſe them at firſt, although there ſeem to be no need of his dilatation, he may for a few days find the cure ſucceed according to expectation, but ſhall as readily meet, that to take heed and beware hereof, is the maſter event of fools*; pray, Sir, tell me what he means by this reflection.

Page 156. The ſtory from *Fallopius*, ſtoln from *Sckenckius*, page 32. is moſt falſly tranſlated, and abſurdly repreſented

repreſented. I will tell you his words, thoſe of the Original, you will find among the Examples of his wiſdom and learning, *the outward part being contuſed, this Contuſion was communicated to the ſecond Table; and whereas the outer could not fall into itſelf, nor the inward into itſelf, hereby it ſuffered this Fiſſure*; can you underſtand the Philoſophy hereof, and what there is in this ſtory, agreeable to a *Sedes*, which was the ſubject of this Chapter?

Page 200. *Next indeed in reſpect of the nervous ſubſtance being cold and dry, we are authorized to uſe hot and dry Medicines; dry, that they may keep up and maintain the proper temper of the Nerves; & hot, that they may take off all cold from them.* Although moſt of the nonſenſe in this paſſage be evident enough, I will preſume to point at one ſingular and moſt coherent piece of it. The *Nerves*, he ſaith, *are cold and dry*, and to preſerve the later part of its temper, we have warrant to uſe dry Medicines; but why then hot things, to take off all the cold from them, which is alſo one part of their temper; how doth that which ruins it, preſerve it? or how can the intention

of preſerving its temper, which is cold, be purſued by things hot, and taking away all cold? Oh prepoſterous *Hyſteron & Proteron!*—*punctured Nerves can endure the hotteſt Oils, which the finger cannot; whence I collect, that a Nerve hath not the moſt exquiſite ſenſe*; thus you ſee, *erranti nullus terminus.*

Page 273. *The heart cannot long be corrupted with injuries, neither doth it ſpin out its grievous puniſhments of life.* *Page* 234. he bids his Reader *take theſe one or two Hiſtories*, and then relates only one blind ſtory, which he fathers on *Glandorp, of a Scholar, who* FALLING *upon a Door*†, FELL *upon a Stone, which broke two of his Teeth, which were afterward reduced.* This muſt be a new and extraordinary Art to reduce broken teeth; I hope when it is publick, the Bone-ſetters will not uſurp upon us, and claim it as their Province. *Page* 270. he ſaith, *Fallopius writes, that he hath ſeen Inflations of the Lungs cured, and other*

* This abſurd paſſage was ſtoln from *Crook. Anat. page* 419. where he ſaith of the *heart*, onely this of all the bowels is not wearied with Diſeaſes, neither endureth it the grievous puniſhments of *this* life. *Crook* was as great a Plagiary as this his Ape. and ſometimes as unhappy at a Tranſlation; this is a quotation from *Pliny*, in *Laurentius*, *Anat. page* 368. to which refer.

† Perhaps it was a ſtone Door.

others to have died of the ſame. This piece of nonſenſe *Sckenkius* led him to, by miſquoting and miſciting that Author, as I ſhall ſhew anon, till when I reſerve my reflections on this paſſage.

For more conciſe and ſuccinct Patterns of his abſurdity and nonſenſe, ſee *cap.* 18. where he calls *gun-ſhot wounds* WHOLLY *the employ of the Sea-Chirurgion,* and yet adviſeth *Milk* in the firſt dreſſes, *(perhaps he thought the Chirurgion General allowed a barrel, or two among the neceſſaries.) Page* 141. *The head-ſaw is uſed to remove away the diſtance of the Cranium left after the uſe of a Trepan.* Page 246. *Vinegar wonderfully diſſolves, and diſcuſſeth concrete Blood.* 251. *The heart is circumſcribed by the Clavicles, Sternon,* &c. 246. *Boiling Honey makes it more rancid.* 240. *Cartilages of the Wind-pipe are in continual motion.* 213. *The Spleen is an Organical Bowel.* 234. *In Wounds of the Spinal Marrow, although all ſenſe and motion is deſtroyed, yet Seed, Urine and Excrements, are* VOLUNTARILY *avoided.* 216. *Spigell. Laurentius,* and *Bauhine,* although they wrote in this Century, he calls *Antient*

Writers; *the Eye is framed of ſix Muſcles.* 214. *The Eye-lids are appointed as Draw-bridges, to lift the Eye up and down.* 231. *The Ears* (he muſt mean the outward flap, for he profeſſeth not to meddle with the inward Organ,) *are created for underſtanding.* If it were true, a great deal of that faculty would come to his ſhare. 257. *Blood in the Cavity of the Thorax muſt neceſſarily and ſpeedily be ſuppurated, being conſentaneous in a cut, where the great Veins or Arteries are untoucht.* 266. *The Lungs are the Inſtruments of Voice, made as it were of frothy Blood.* 271. *The Pericardium is ſo much ſofter than a Bone, as it is ſofter than the Lungs.* 274. *The Heart, in its paſſive qualities, is more moiſt than the Cutis.* 255. *It diſtributes to, but receives not from, any part, giving* MOTION *to others, diffuſing its proper vertues, as it pleaſeth it ſelf, diſpoſing its ſorrows as it thinks fit.* 277. Is the Chapter *of Wounds of the Arteries and Veins*; and next page, *Wounds of the Veins and Arteries.* 278. *A Wound of the great Artery is followed with a Feaver, Inflamation,* &c. [put out the fire, and the houſe will ſcorch.]

287.

287. *Wounds of the Abdomen may be seen to penetrate with, or without hurt.* 290. *An Incarnative Fomentation to expel Wind.* 299. He directs *to supplemental Noses*, the Phantastical Ridiculous way of *Taliacotus*. These, and abundance more of self-evident pieces of nonsense & absurdity, you have scattered here and there in this *Compleat Book of Wounds*; sometimes single passages, otherwhiles whole pages, often entire periods, that may justly come under this censure, which I will only point at, to save the trouble of numerous Recitals. See 2, 3, *Paragraph* of the 33th *Chapter*, *p.* 172. from the 18th to the 22th line, *p.* 176. the first seven lines; *page* 222. almost all the first *Paragraph*, especially the later end, concerning the excellency of the Skin of the Face; *page* 227. 1 *Parag.* See also *f.* 240, 251, 257, 266, 275, 277, 303, 308, *&c.* beside many absurd *Phrases* and *Allusions*, without sense, which are frequent in this Book, of a new Method, as *steering by a Microscope*, page 111. *alluding a Caution*, page 5. *Instruments are Figures*, page 143. *and regulating non-naturals*; *Engines to work with*; *every thing that putrifieth*

trifieth is affected with a hot and moiſt humour; 72. *ſtorming by Cathartick*s; 199. *ſailing on the Coaſt of Wounds*; 210. *ſteering a courſe on the Bloody Main*; 349. *diſmantling the parts of the body*; 285. *ſwimming on the bottom of the Stomach*; 293. *ſmall Rivulets*, 23. with many more.

As to his *Contradictions* and *Inconſiſtencies*, they are thicker than I have met in ten times the number of pages, demonſtrating his Memory to be as ſhallow as his Judgment; for he often oppoſeth himſelf in the ſame page, ſometimes in the ſame or next line; his Method and Obſervations frequently confute, and contradict his Prognoſticks; for what in the one he affirms to be abſolutely mortal, and incurable, in the other he not only directs to a Method for Cure, but relates Proofs and Examples that they have been healed. I know little Contradictions, and ſmall Inconſiſtencies, may inſenſibly and unawares ſlip from the Pen of any man that writes much, but it's very unuſual to have ſo many, ſo palpable, & obvious, ſo thick, and numerous, and oppoſite averments, ſo near one another, as they

are

are in ſo ſmall a Book as this before us.

Page 77. He poſitively and without exception ſaith, an *Ecchymoſis muſt be ſuppurated*, and ſoon after directs to a method for reſolving them. *Page* 21, 169, 245, 304. and elſewhere, *he dehorts the Chirurgion from medling with ſuch cures, as he hath no Authority or encouragement from Art to be concerned with.* But *Page* 100, 132, 138, 163, 305, *&c.* being in a better humor, adviſeth to the contrary, and perſuades him not to forſake any Patient, or be diſcouraged, in the moſt deſperate caſes. *Page* 113. *He forbids the uſe of moiſt things to parts without the Scull.* And ſoon npon it, directs to Wine, (which is actually ſuch,) and Oil of St. *Johns* Wort, Yelks of Eggs, which are both actually and potentially ſuch. *Page* 129. *Hot and moiſt Conſtitutions are not ſo apt for admittance of Putrifaction.* Yet, *Page* 72, 73. he affirms, that thoſe Medicines, which procure it, are all of that temper. Page 28. *When the Skin is broken, he decryeth the uſe of Oiles.* And yet in many places directs the uſe of them in Wounds, ſo *Page* 36.

He is at it again, *diſſuading from the uſe of unctuous Salves, eſpecially where Conſolidation is to be performed, becauſe* Page 40. *Oils do hinder Agglutination,* Yet in *Page* 42. He directs ℞ ol. Hyperic. catellor. ana ℥ij G. elemni. pulv. veronicæ, ſalviæ, ana ℥i. Tereb. Venet. ℥iſs. as a Salve Agglutinative, and repelling humors. Page 28. He ſaith, *wounds do only then inflame, when they do not ſuppurate,* yet *Page* 49. He ſaith pain and heat do attend the part, while digeſtion is performing, and inflammation encreaſeth, while matter is making. Page *136. He reflects on thoſe who divide the Art into many parts.* When he himſelf is not only guilty of all the ſuperfluous mincing extant, but exceeded them, in giving two Chapters for one ſubject, tho' the Title be ſomewhat diverſified. See Chap. 60, 61. Page 134. He ſaith, *if a Feaver happen on Wounds of the Head, before the fourteenth day, its a deadly ſign.* And in the very next period makes the like danger to attend ſuch, to which a Feaver ſupervenes after that time. Page 129. He ſaith, *Childrens Heads wounded are not ſo apt*

for

for Putrifaction; and *Page* 137. A more ſpeedy purulency of matter happens in them, than in Perſons of age; and to ſtrengthen the contradiction beyond all excuſe, he gives the ſame reaſon for the one, that he doth for the other, viz. *Heat and moiſture*, making it in the one the cauſe, why Putrifaction and digeſtion is tedious, and in the other, more ſpeedy and quick. Page 160. His Doctrine, and adviſe in the firſt paragraph, is not only very inartificial and abſurd, but contradicted in the next, and the ſubſequent ſtory. Page 273, 275, &c. *He calls the Heart, the principle of Life, the Prince of the Bowels, the chief Engine, and yet* Page 178. He ſaith, that the Brain is the principal Part. Page 186. He abſurdly affirms. *That Putrifaction, and Sphacelus of the Brain are deadly Symptomes, not to be found out by the opening of the Scull, after the Party be dead*, and immediately gainſaith it by an inſtance from *Volch Coiterus*, (ſtoln from *Skenckius. Page* 24,) of many diſſections, where more than half the Brain was putrifyed, the Ventricles full of fœtid green matter, and in the *cere-*

bellum, very putrid Apoſthumes. Page 188. *He forbids the uſe of cooling aſtringent things to the Head, in concuſſions of the Brain.* Not only contrary to almoſt all Authors, but his immediate direction of a *Cataplaſm* of that temper and quality, he ſaith, (the ſame Page) *reſtringents are not to be uſed, becauſe they hinder the exhalation of the fuliginous Vapors, through the ſutures.* And in the very *Page*, not only directs to the uſe of Repulſives, and to have them continued the firſt four days, but a Fomentation and a Plaiſter, (ſtoln from *A. Pary, lib.* 10, *cap.* 22.) which are both of them *binding* or *reſtrictive*, as you may ſee by the Ingredients, *Orris*, *Lalam. Aromaticus*, *Red-Roſes*, *Frankincenſe*, *Maſtick*, *Red Wine*, *Myrtils*, *Cypreſs-nuts*. &c. Page 200. *He Apologizeth for the uſe of Oil in wounds of the Nerves, becauſe a moiſt Medicine.* And immediately urgeth with the ſame Zeal and heat of Argument, that uſe of dry things for the ſame purpoſe. Page 254. He reckons (very erroneouſly) *extruſion of the air through wounds of the Breaſt, as a conſtant ſign of Penetration.* And in the ſame

ſame Chapter, gives a ſtory to the contrary. Page 256. *He directs to the uſe of Vinegar to diſcuſs and diſſolve Blood, caſt into the Breaſt from a Wound, ſo as it may be expectorated.* And yet in the next *Page* ſaith, ſuch Blood muſt neceſſarily and ſpeedily be ſuppurated. *Page* 257, 258. After he had diſcourſed of three wayes (complearly omitting a * fourth, viz. *Paracenteſis,*) to fetch off the Blood extravaſate, in Wounds in the Breaſt, of which two were Expectoration, and piſſing, he perſiſts in the uſe of Tents, to diſcharge it that way. Page 25, 266, 267. *He denounceth lingring death, at leaſt to Wounds of the Lungs.* And yet not only directs to their cure, but reports two ſtories from *Glandorp*, and ſeveral ſtoln from *Skenckius* of prodigious Wounds there cured. *Page* 271. He makes Wounds of the *Pericardium* eaſily curable, and in the ſame Chapter, ſaith, *that they generally bring Conſumptions, hectick Fever, and death.* Page 273. *He Prognoſticates preſent death to Wounds of the Heart.* And confeſſeth in the ſame Chapter, not only that a man may ſurvive ſuch a Wound,

* *See* Fallopius *cap.* 13. *de vuln. pocul.*

Wound, two or three days, but that ſuperficial ones may be cured. Page 278. *The great Arterie wounded, the Body grows chill.* Although in that very Chapter he delivers, that a Feaver and Inflammation are ſymptoms of that Wound. He ſaith, page 279. *The Veins carry Blood to the Heart*; and page 275 he affirms, that it doth not receive from any part, *that its diſputable, whether the Veins have their Original from the Heart or Liver*; and on the contrary affirms in divers places, that they have their Original in the Liver. *Page* 297. he ſaith, *The Gut Jejunum is exſanguial*, and in the ſame breath ſaith, *page* 298. they are full of Veſſels, and that the plenitude of Meſeraick Veins doth contradiſtinguiſh it from the great Guts. Pagr 304. *He denounceth abſolute death to large Wounds of the Liver*; and in the ſame Chapter relates from *Glandorp*, the Cure of one, who loſt a great part thereof; and another from *Foreſtus*, of one who loſt a leſs piece, and was cured. Page 309. *Death* (quoth he) *ſoon followeth if the Stomach be cut*; although in the ſame Chapter he not only confeſſeth ſuch Wounds

are

are curable, but gives a borrowed ſtory from *Glandorp*, and two ſtoln from *Sckenkius*, of moſt prodigious ones healed. Page 24. *He repreſents the ſubſtance of the Liver, as grumous, coagulated Blood*; and yet *page* 302. he ſaith once and again, that the ſame whole ſubſtance is a compoſition of *Glandules* and *Ramifications*. Again, in the ſame page he ſuggeſts (as he doth in many other places,) *Sanguification is performed by the Liver*, and again ſaith the contrary. *Page* 237. He ſaith, *If the Tongue be wounded tranſverſly, it's altogether incurable*, and delivers in the ſame page, that it's to be accounted curable, if it be not wholly cut off; as he exemplifieth by a borrowed (though falſly quoted) ſtory from *Hildanus*. Page 233. *He relates the ſtory of a Souldier ſhot through the middle of the Ear*, but preſently forgetting himſelf, ſaith, the *Cartilage* was not hurt. *Page* 140. He ſaith, *Inciſion cannot, ought not, to be made through the temporal Muſcle*; and *page* 225. directs to it, as a thing neceſſary and feaſible. To conclude this *Topick*, look into his 215 page, and you will find a ſufficient proof of his

skill,

skill, agreeableneſs, ſenſe, *&c.* which I will give you *verbatim.* *To* CONCLUDE *this Chapter, I ſhall* END *with* THIS *obſervable Hiſtory; the* FIRST *whereof ſhall be of a young man, who looking upward had a ſmall Stone fall down upon the upper Eye-lid, the which did both hurt it, and its* CARTILAGE—*future being made, and the parts encloſed by a Needle, the Cartilage remaining unhurt, &c.* is not this a moſt excellent account? is not the man fitter for a *bawble*, or a *ſucking-bottle*, than to be an *Author*, that writes at this rate? Do not the ſenſleſs wretches in *Bedlam* talk more rational, and ageeeable? Do not men in their ſleep, and in their drink, expreſs themſelves wiſer, and more coherent, than this vain-glorious Scribler, although he had a Copy before him, which would have guided him to more ſenſe? —*To conclude, I ſhall end,* —*the firſt of one ſingle Hiſtory*—*the Cartilage of the Eye-lid was hurt, and was not hurt*—*ſeparate parts encloſed by a Needle.* I have not patience to trace this vain naughty Scriblers doublings, contradictions, and perplext notions; let us ſhift the Scene,

and

and go in queſt of his Thefts, with a Hue and Cry after Mr. *Plagiary Brown.*

His *Robberies*, as to *Hiſtory*, are moſtly from *Sckenkius*; and to be thought of plenary and various Reading, he quotes not the Book whence he had them, but the quotations, as he finds them in the *Collector*. I know this were very uncertain to me, (becauſe divers men may quote originally one and the ſame Author,) if I did not find all the Errours, miſcitations, *&c.* that are in *Schenkius*, exactly tranſcribed by our *Plagiary*, of which hereafter you ſhall have ſeveral Inſtances. The greateſt Part of that *Anatomy* which he gives us, is ſtoln from *Laurentius*, *Bauhinus*, *Spigelius*, *Veſlingius*, *Read*, and (as great a Thief as himſelf,) *Crook*; this begets in him ſo many Errours, and Contradictions, his *Medicines*, and *Notions* are promiſcuouſly collected from ſeveral Authors, though (as I have already ſaid,) he had not the wit, and judgment to take the beſt of either. *Parey*, *Read*, *Glandorp*, and a few more, ſeem his *Magazines* for this ſort of furniture.

What

What is more wicked, abſurd, diſhoneſt, and vain, what more ridiculous and hateful to men of Senſe and Letters, than this ſort of *Pickerooning*? Sometimes he delivers his ſtoln Stories and Medicines, as if they were his own; ſometimes names his Author plainly enough, out of a cunning crafty deſign, that thoſe which are *Anonymous* may paſs more probably as his; ſometimes he coucheth his Author, and covertly quotes him, that an unwary Reader may think ſo, of them alſo; but frequently, and for the moſt part, (eſpecially when he ſteals from *Sckenkius*,) he names thoſe, which that Author quotes from. I ſhall take no notice of thoſe he truly owns. My intention is to diſcover to you, whence he ſtole thoſe which he thruſts upon us, without an honeſt confeſſion where he had them; of which ſort I have already in *Series* given you divers Inſtances, I will now ſhew you many more in the following part of the Book.

Perhaps he thinks to acquit himſelf from this imputation, by the Liſt of Authors, he proudly Catalogues in the beginning, but that will not excuſe

excuſe him. Many of them being no where concerned in the *Book*, and divers in the Book not named in theſe; nor half of either of them ever known to him. So little doth he deſerve the name of an Author, that wants skill to give us any new thing, wit to chooſe the beſt from others, ability to expreſs them legibly, and deliver them truly, or ingenuity to produce any thing *de proprio*, for in the whole Book, I find not one Medicine truly ſo, and but two that he pretends to, the one of which is a *digeſtive*. Page 42. known almoſt to every Boy, the other a *Cataplaſm* for concuſſions of the Brain. *Page* 189. The like of which are in many common * Writers, and the compoſition word for word, (excepting one ingredient) in *John de Vigo*. 3. lib. 1. Tract. chapt. 5.

The Obſervations ending his thirteenth Chapter, are from *Foreſtus obſ. Chir. lib.* 6. Which he concludes with a great falſhood, *to wit*, that the cure was performed by the method of that Chapter. The liniment he directs, he ſtole from old Mr. *Clowes*. obſ. 2. Who had it from

* *Vigierus*, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 7. *Sckenkius*, *page* 34. *Foreſt. obſ. Chir.* 43. *l.* 6. *Scultetus*, *obſ.* 3. *Wiſeman*, *lib.* 5. *cap.* 9. *Aq. Pendent.* *lib.* 2. *cap.* 20. *Hildan. obſ.* 10. *cent.* 8. —*obſ.* 5. *cent.* 2. *A. à Cruce*, *lib.* 1. *cap.* 14. *Cook*, *Mel. Chir. cap.* 13. *ſect.* 3.

from the *Florentine Phyſicians*, our plagiary ſets down but half the compoſition, the firſt Inventors appointed *Nitre*, not *Vitriol*, and commended it chiefly againſt *burning and ſcaldings*, for which it was uſed by Mr. *Clowes*. His diſcourſe chap. 14. of an *Ecchymoſis*, is a lame Tranſcript from *Guido*, and *Tagaultius* &c. and his method of cure, tho' like Mr. *Wiſemans*, is much ſhort thereof, the two ſtories concluding it are both ſtoln from *Foreſtus*, and falſly related; his theory of a wound by the bite of a *mad Dog*, chap. 15. is ſtoln almoſt *verbatim* from Dr. *Read*, who wrote defectively enough of the nature of Poyſons, and their contagions; and to make it worſe, our padder gives no *Prognoſtick* or *uncommon Remedies*; the firſt Hiſtory in this Chapter is in *Fracaſtorus*, the other three in *Sckenkius*, in tranſcribing which, he omits *contradict.* between *Cardanus* and The firſt obſervation of his 16. chap. concerning *Boccatius*, and his Wife is * in *Mialdus*, and *Ramſey*, though in all likelyhood ſtoln from *Sckenkius*. *Page* 834. His ſecond is from † *Parens* but miſerably butcherd, as is alſo the firſt,

* *Morb. Contag. lib.* 2. *cap.* 10.

* *Memorabil. cent.* 1. *de venenis.*

† *Cap.* 24. *de venen.*

first, in his 1. chap. Which, though he pretend to have from *Cteſias*, was ſtoln from *Sckenkius*, where the ſtory is related from *Mercurialis*.

His diſcourſe of Gunpowder is ſtoln from * *Pareus*, and † Dr. *Read.* This firſt ſtory of his eighteenth chapter is ſtoln from * *Clowes*, but very ill tranſcribed. For he not only omits much of what the Author delivers, as to median, and manual operation, (which are moſt material) but adds what is not in the original, *viz.* That the Patient was much tormented with pain, and other evil accidents. Pray compare the two Relations, and obſerve the care, ſincerity, and honeſty of our *compleat* Author. All the ſtories. *Page* 107. Are ſtoln from *Sckenkius*. *Page* 697, 698. His Anatomical diſcourſe of the Head, from *Spigelius*, *Bauhine*, *Crooke*, &c. His 23, 24, 25. Chapters are moſt of them taken from *Hippocrates de vulner. cap.* errors and all, without regard to the correction of *Fallopius* his Comments thereon, and delivered in ſo awkard and ſlovenly a manner, with mixture of ſilly metaphors, and odd phraſes, that it's almoſt wholly diſguiſed.

* *Lib.* 11.
† *Sect.* 15.
* *Obſ.* 4.

In

In his twenty third Chapter, you may diſcover him in Dr. *Read*, although he doubles and inverts the method, omits many things, alters the way of writing out of a vain deſign to conceal his ſtealing, or a preſumption that he could expreſs it better than that learned man hath done; for what he calleth *Prognoſticks*, ſect. 17. the *Plagiary* calls *Signs*, cap. 23. The Doctor ſaith, *Wounds of the Heads of Children prove ſometimes rebellious, partly becauſe they are of a hot and moiſt conſtitution, which* IS MOST APT *to admit putrifaction; partly becauſe the habit of their bodies is thin, and ſo miniſtreth occaſion to the breathing out of the ſpirits. —in deadly Wounds of the Head, the Patient lives longer in the Winter, than in the Summer, for in it the natural heat is not ſo eaſily raiſed as in the Summer.*—This I know was taken from *Hippocrates* by the *Doctor*, *Parey*, and ſome others; but ſee now, how our *Bathyllus* hath mangled and grimac't it. Page 129. *Wounds in the Heads of Children oftentimes prove unhappy, they being of a hot and moiſt conſtitution, and this* NOT SO APT *for the*

the admittance of putrefaction—in Summer time, the Patient lives a ſhorter time than in the Winter, for in this time the unnatural heat is not procured for putrifaction.

I know not a more abſurd or unintelligible paſſage in all that learned mans Works, (excepting his *Anatomy*, which is nothing but Errours,) than in the 20th Lecture of Wounds, where ſpeaking of the uſe of the Head-ſaw, he ſaith, *It will ſerve to cut aſunder the diſtance of the Cranium left after the application of the Trepan in divers parts.* At this our Filcher would be nibbling, ſuppoſing there was ſome extraordinary meaning in it, (*fools naturally admiring moſt, what they underſtand leaſt,*) and reſolved to have it; but to make it more like his own, varieth it thus, *page* 141. *uſed alſo to remove away the diſtance of the Cranium, left after the application of the Trepan.*

His whole diſcourſe of *Trepanning cap.* 25. hath nothing in it, which is nott o be found more *fully*, *methodically*, and *intelligibly* expreſt, in abundance of Authors, which I need not name. The two Stories ending them

are

are from *Hildanus*, *obſ.* 19, 21. *cent.* 1. in whom there is no mention of the Venereal act with a common Strumpet, which, our Author ſaith, was the occaſion of that Relapſe; ſo that here he adds to this Story, and omits a conſiderable part of the next, *viz. an account of what was obſervable upon diſſection, within the Skull of that unfortunate Lady.* The Cataplaſm which he gives, *page* 147. is ſtoln from *Doctor Read*, *ſect.* 10. The Story, *page* 148. from *Blotius* concerning the Son of *Philip King of Spain*, (which our Author (for Alterations ſake) falſly calls *Nephew to* Charles *the Fifth*, is in *Sckenkius*, *page* 15. and *Bonnetus*, Index, *page* 95. but tranſcribed according to his wonted exactneſs and integrity. The other Story of the ſame page, concerning a Boy fifteen years old, is ſtoln from *Hildanus*, who (ſaith he) *fell into the Fever the* 14*th day from the hurt*, and our exact Plagiary ſaith the 11*th*. The two Obſervations, *page* 162. are ſtoln from *Sckenkius*,

* So he tranſlates *Nepos*, which in Claſſick Writers is uſed for Grandſon, but perhaps it's not agreeable to our Authors way of Pedigree, nor ſkill in Latine, who finds it more credit to be accounted the Nephew of Mr. *Cropp*, *Chief Chirurgion of Norfolk*, (as he calls him) than the Son of —— *Brown* a Taylor in *Norwich*.

kius, *Page* 18. And placed here very unſuitably, the ſecond, third, and fourth ſtories *Page* 170. are alſo ſtoln from *Sckenkius*. *Page* 31, 32. The firſt quotation quite ſpoiled in the Copy.

The *unguent Matriſylva*. *Page* 174. is from *Foreſtus*, though he points not where its to be found; the Author gives two Receits thereof, the one *ſimple*, the other *compound*; of the *Maſtick*, and *thus*, the Author preſcribes, *an ounce*, the *plagiary* ℥*i*. the laſt ℞. *Page* 175. is ſtoln from Dr. *Read*, Page 137. The Hiſtory of *Dodoneus* is a defac't tranſcript, from his uſual Magaine *Sckenkius*, Page 27. And here moſt impertinently illated; the Chapter treating of Wounds, of the two *Meninges*, and in the obſervation, not ſo much as the *cranium* broken, or hurted. *Page* 181, 182. The ſeveral *Medicines* there directed, are from *A. a cruce*, and to be found in *Sckenkius*, 23. *Page*. The Docoction. *Page* 182. is from Dr. *Read*. *Page* 141. The Hiſtory 184. from *Sckenkius*. Page 19. The *Decoction and Plaiſter*. 188. from *Parens* lib. 10. cap. 22.

Obſ. chir. 42. 44. *lib.* 6.

Page

Page 189. He promiſeth as a rarity, *viz.* Something HIS OWN, which he prepares our expectations to receive, as a great boon, giving it the Character *Bromfield*, and other Quacks, do their Pills, *viz. A true and happy compoſition, of which I have with admirable ſucceſs, had the advantage to ſpeak the truth of it.* (pray mark the Grammar and Elegancy,) This great *Arcanum*, in the margent he calls his own, and in the Column, *Nunckle Cropps*. Now is he not a moſt deſpicable and odious plagiary, abandoned to impudence and ignorance, if it appear that he puts upon us, and that the invention of this (not extraordinary) Cataplaſm *was neither the ones, nor the others*. I have already ſhewed you where there are many like it, and in *John de Vigo* the very ſame, ſave only that *Nuncle* Cropp, or his wiſe *Nephew*, put in *Motherwort*, inſtead of *Woodbine*. Behold now the skill, the honeſty of the confident Aſſumer, I find but this, and one more directly titled his own, and both of them as common, in many Books, as nonſence and impertinence are in his own, and the later on which he plumes,

Lib. 3. *tract.* 1. *cap.* 5.

plumes, and brags, to have been invented before either of the pretenders to it were in their ſwadling clouts.

The *fomentation* and *powder*, *Page* 193. are ſtoln from *Doctor Read*, *Page* 14. and *Cornarius* obſervation, from *Schenckius*, *Page* 26. His method for one of punctured Nerves, *Page* 201. is ſtoln from *Fallopius*; ſo are his medicines *viz.* the two unguents, only where the original * ſaith *common oyl*, the *eccho* tranſlates *ol. ant. ſcrip. Page* 189. The obſervation of *Dodoneus* was nothing at all to the purpoſe, and ſtoln from *Schenkius*, *Page* 27. as was that of the *ivy leaves*, *Page* 190. from *Page* 28. and impertinently here inſerted. *Page* 204. he gives us an hiſtory from *Foreſtus*, which he ſaith is in *obſ.* 20. *fol.* 183. but is in 38 *obſ. cent.* 6. 1. much wronged in the tranſlation. That from *Horatus Augenius*, is *Verbatim* in *Schenckius*, *Page* 636. that of *Amat. Luſitanus* is in *Foreſtus loc. cit.* moſt impertinently placed in this Chapter, and the patient, though a *Counteſs*, very rudely called *old Gentlewoman* an

* *de vul. nerib. particul.* Page 231. *Ed. Franc.*

Epithit moſt deteſtable to that Sex.

The three ſtories Page 265. of *Hollerius*, and *Alexand. Bened.* are ſtoln from *Schenckius*. Page 280. So are thoſe Page 270. of *Gemma*, and *Fallopius*. (ſee *Schenckius Page* 253.) The later containing an abſurd aſſertion, not to be found in the Author, whence *Schenckius* borrowed, and our Author ſtole them. The Hiſtories of *Benivonius*, *Cardanus*, *P. Salius*, are ſtoln from the ſame Book, as is alſo that of *Cyriacus Lucius*, for which he quotes *de ſuis obſervat.* when it was but a private Letter ſent to *Schenckius*. Page 262. The Hiſtories of *Galen. Beniverius*, &c. in the 285. page of our Scribler, is ſtoln from the ſame hand. *Page* 270. That of *Albucas. page* 292. from him. *page* 367. Thoſe of *Jacotius*, *Hollerius*, *Pareus*, &c. in his 300 *Page*, are in the of 368. if *Schenckius*.

The Obſervations. *Page* 317. are ſtoln from *Schenckius* and *Glandorp.* How he hath butcherd the two laſt,

I ſhall ſhew anon. Thoſe in his 312. *page*, from *Fallopius* and *Oethæus*, (whom our heedleſs Tranſcriber calls *Ortheus*) are in the 332. page of the ſame Author. That in *page* 320. is in the 484. of *Schenkius*, ſo are the two ſtories of *Dodoneus*. *page* 313. From him alſo *page* 150. that of *Arceus* 223. is from the ſaid hand. Page 177. That concerning the *Prince of Orange*. *page* 243. from him alſo, *page* 201. So that in all, *he hath ſtoln in this ſingle Treatiſe, from that one Book, above ſixty Hiſtories of obſervations.*

My next work was, to prove our Spark (notwithſtanding his vain pretences to the contrary, by *numerous quotations, much Greek*, &c. *pretence to learning*) to be an *Illiterate*, and *ſilly ſcribler*, and that ev'n in the eaſieſt, and moſt inferiour parts of writing, this the whole tenor of his language, and ſtrain of expreſſions, together with moſt of his tranſlations, plainly enough demonſtrates, as I have already exemplified, and ſhall further prove. He cannot excuſe himſelf, by the common pretence, *viz.* That any of thoſe faulty

words or paſſages were the errors of the preſs, becauſe he corrected them, and that I have no where fixed my reflexions on any of them, nor have I taken any notice of little common ſlips of the pen, or faults in *Orthography*, ſuch are *Procataretick*, *Paracentheſis*, *Epolonticks*, *Raninæ*, &c. thoſe being incident from the beſt Writers. But I ſhall attempt my point by ſubſtantial and inexcuſable aberrations, and of them give you but a few (*and thoſe cogent*) inſtances, *it being needleſs as well as endleſs, to produce all this book affords.*

Page 94. treating of venemous wounds, he moſt impertinently brings in the famous ſtory of *Paryſatis* poyſoning of *Statira*, for which he quotes *Cteſias*, (an Author never ſeen by him,) its delivered to us by *Plutarch* in the life of *Artaxerxes*: From him *Hieron Mercurialis* had it (as I conjecture,) and from him *Schenkius* quotes it, *Page* 811 and thence our *Illiterate*, according to the beſt of his skill in Latin, tranſlated it. *Plutarch. Mercurialis*, and *Schenckius* agree in the ſtory thus. *Cteſias Author antiquiſ-*

ſimus

ſimus, in libro de Rebus Perſicis ſcribit, quandam mulierem Statyram vocatam, maxime ſemper timuiſſe venenum, & omni diligentia uſam, ut illud evitaret; factum tamen, ut quadam alia mulier eam hoc modo venenaret; Cultelli partem alteram tantum veneno infecit, & deinde coram Statyra, diviſit aviculam parvam coctam, & qua parte avis tacta fuerat a veneno cultelli, oblata Statyræ, illico eam extinxit; cum interim qua parte avis non fuerat tacta a veneno, nullum detrimentum ipſi miniſtranti intulerit. This ſtrange ſtory (*the truth of which is much queſtion'd*) is by our man of letters, thus rendered into Engliſh. *Page* 94. *Cteſias* an old author *in lib. de rebus perſicis* writes of a Woman, who through her whole life time dreaded poyſon, and made it her greateſt care to eſcape it, *ſhe invited another Woman to Dinner, who ſeeing her Knife lye on the Table,* that which for many years before, *never parted from* † *her ſide*, but at Dinner time, took up this Knife, and poyſoned it at the end, ſhe cutting her victuals therewith, was ſoon diſpatched of her life, and the other parts of the meat, which were untoucht with the

* *Sr.* Tho. Brown *pſeudod. ep.*

† I believe ſo he Tranſlates, *cultelli partem alteram tantum Venen infecit* &c.

Knife, were void of all Poyſon.—*Page* 148. He gives us a ſtory of *Blotius*, but ſtoln out of *Schenkius*. *Page* 15. And by him thus delivered from the original. *Carolus Philippi Hiſpaniarum Regis Filius, Caroli V Nepos, ex quartana aegrem mutare juſſus, in arce quadam nobilem puellam corollas nectentem intuitus, cum ludendi cauſa ad illam properaret: Illa vim metuens, in cubiculum fugit, peſſulumque oſtio obdidit, Juvenis eo magis irritatus, in cubiculum praceps pergradus effracta violenter janua delapſus, graviſſimum vulnus in capite accepit.*—This we find thus tranſlated by our *artleſs*. Author,—"*Charles, Nephew to Charles the Fifth* "*of Spain*. Who after having been "troubled with a quartan Ague, was "by his Phyſicians directed to walk, "and refreſh himſelf in the Air, as "he was going out of his Chamber-"Door, and ſeeing a Maid of Ho-"nour making of Garlands, made "haſt to her; ſhe hereupon being "ſurpriſed, making haſt away, fell "againſt the Bar of her Chamber-"Door, the young Gentleman being "herewith vexed, that he ſhould be "the occaſion of this miſchief, in a fu-

"ry,

"ry, *going to his* Chamber, meets with "an unhappy fall, which cauſed a "Wound in his Head, *coming from his* Chamber.—This is neither agreeable with the original, or ſenſe, *going to his* Chamber *meets with a unhappy fall, coming from her* Chamber.—Who can reconcile this contradiction, and nonſenſe.

Page 156. He quotes *Fallopius*, expoſ. in lib. Hippoc. de vulner. cap. 16. for a ſtory that's in the 13. chap. and ſtoln from *Schenckius*. Page 32. Who thus delivereth it, *verbatim* from the Author —*Ratio autem eſt, quia pars exterior patitur contuſionem, qua communicatur interiori laminæ, quæ durior eſt, et ideo ſuperficies interna ejus vitrea dicitur, quare externa in eodem ictu poteſt cedere in ſeipſam, et interior cum non poſſit cedere in ſeipſam contrahit rimam.*—Now obſerve the nonſenſe, and falſhood of the Tranſlation *Page* 156. of our illiterate —"The rea-"ſon of his proceedings, after this "manner, was, the outer part being "contuſed, the contuſion was com-"municated to the ſecond Table, and "whereas the outward, could not.

" fall into it ſelf, nor the inward " Table into it ſelf, hereby it ſuffered " this fiſſure.

Once more he is at *Fallopius*, page 270. quoting him as the Author of this nonſenſical paſſage, *Pulmonibus vidi inflatos ſanatos; inflatos etiam mortuos, quare vulnera pulmonis ex æquo ſe habent*; by him thus tranſlated, " I have ſeen Inflations of the " Lungs cured, and others to have " died of the ſame, *Fallop. de Vuln. cap.* 12. that he ſtole this from *Schenkius*, is moſt certain, for there the words are thus falſly tranſcribed, and the reference miſtaken, the place to which he points, (if he mean *lib. de vuln. pecul.*) doth indeed diſcourſe of Wounds of the parts contained in the Breaſt, but hath not a ſyllable in it like this. But in the fourth Chapter of his Book *de vuln. in gen. Tom.* 2. He hath ſomething like it, *de pulmonibus autem hoc ſcio, quod vidi plurimos ſanatos, imò infinitos, infinitos etiam mortuos, quare vulnera hujus partis ex æquo ſe habenct.* Its excuſable in *Schenkius* to miſtake, becauſe he did it but ſeldom, and among ſo many thouſand Tranſcriptions,

Tranſcriptions, to err ſometimes, *is ſcarcely evitable*, but for our Scribler to take upon truſt, and ſwallow nonſenſe, miſquotation and all, and pretend he had it from the *original*, there remains no excuſe, but an unanſwerable proof, that he quotes at ſecond hand, and underſtands not what he delivers to us, is unacquainted with Latin, and the Books he pretends to know and underſtand.

If there be not enough to prove this part of my undertaking againſt him, I muſt refer you to *cap.* 10. And ſee how he comes off with Dr. *Willis*'s notion, and Hiſtory there delivered, to *chap.* 29. for the Hiſtory from *Pareus* to his 16. *chap.* for another from the ſame Author, to his 25. *chap.* for the two ſtories from *Hildanus*, to his 33. *chap.* for the two ſtories from *Nicholas Florentinus*, (vide *Schenkius* p. 31.) to his 34th. *chap.* for a ſtory from *Hollerius*, ſtoln from *Schenkius* page 27. to his 39th. *chap.* for an Hiſtory from *Peter Foreſtus*, obſ. chir. 38. lib. 6 (not the 20th. as he miſquotes) to his 14. *chap.* for a ſtory from the ſame Au-

thor, to *cap.* 44. for an obſervation from *Solenander*, Sect. 5. conſ 15. which you will find to be the 32. ſtory in that *Conſul*, and all theſe with almoſt all the reſt of the obſervations in his Book, tranſlated after ſuch ſort, as ſhews plainly he doth not underſtand *Latine*, *duorum canum magnorum* from P. *Foreſtus*, two little Dogs, Page 78. *in ditione*, from *Schenkius* page 332. in the City *Depravatus*, page 46. *Deprived*; *præceps*, *Principle*, *depravatus motus*, deprivation of motion, *tenebat*, did cover, *capita*, dead Corps, &c. Nay I undertake to aſſure you, that there is not one ſtory in ten, of thoſe his Books contain, but are falſly tranſlated, and would have been more truly rendred by a School-Boy, of a years ſtanding.

To conclude this *Topick*, take two Evidences more of this nature, they are both in his 317. page, and ſtoln from *Schenkius*. Page 461. The firſt from *Dodoneus*, ſpeaking of a Woman ſtab'd in one of her Kidneys, *quem Vulneratum fuiſſe particula ejus è vulnere exempta oſtendit*, he wholly neg-

lects

lects the other from *Fallopius*, (whom by this and other citations, I find he never read, for he quotes him uſually *de vulneribus*, not diſtinguiſhing (becauſe not knowing,) whether it be his Book *de vulner. capitis*, an expoſition on *Hippocrates*, in his firſt *Tom.* or that *de vulneribus in genere*, or that *de vulneribus peculiaribus*, both which are in his ſecond *Tom.*) in the place before us he quotes him, *lib. de Vuln. cap.* 12. *Schenkius* ſaith, *de vulneribus capitis, cap.* 12. But there is no ſuch matter in that place, nor is that ſort of hurt mentioned any where, in thoſe three Books of Wounds, ſave in his 22. *chap. de vuln. pecul.* and *cap. de vuln. in genere*, in the former there is no ſuch paſſage, as this our Author mentions, in the later there is ſomewhat like it, *viz. et ego vidi poſt ictum pugionis concreviſſe carnem illam laxam et ſanaſſe.*—*Schenkius* thus renders it. *Vidi renem ſiniſtrum pugione vulneratum ſanari: Quia parenchyma, ſcilicet ſanguis ille craſſus, concrevit in carnem.*—And our unletter'd plagiary, *I have ſeen the left Kidney pricked and wounded, becauſe the Parenchyma like thick Blood, concreted into Fleſh.*—O

moſt egregious ignorant! With what Face canſt thou appear in the Front of ſuch impudent falſhoods, and heaps of nonſenſe, bluſh for ſhame, and do penance for this moſt Criminal way of abuſing the World, and miſguiding young *Tiro's* in an Art of ſo much uſe to *M*ankind, draw a Curtain before all thy *P*ictures, thy Faces (like the Braſs that ſtampt them,) hide in ſome gloomy place, never to ſee light, till thou haſt expiated the diſcredit thou haſt done our Art, and learnt more modeſty, knowledge, *&c.* And then appear in print again, and Title thy Book the *Retractation* or *Index expurgatorius* of *John Brown*, who now ſenſible and aſhamed of his own ignorance and vanity, doth make this publique confeſſion thereof to the World, whom he hath ſhamelefly abuſed, by his empty inſignificant writings.

Sir, I pray you pardon this little tranſport, and ſuffer me to make good my charge againſt him, by pointing to you a few paſſages out of an abundance wherein he expreſſeth himſelf as weakly, and ſilly, as any Writer

Writer you can have ſeen. *page* 137. he makes no differences between Symptomes and Sentences. *page* 187. *Contuſions of the brain proceed from ſome outward cauſe invading the brain, hapning by a fall from an high place upon a hard part, being either ſtony or rocky.* page 199. *Puncture of Nerves is an accident that doth happen moſt* COMMONLY, *by the Ignorance of the Chirurgion* SOMETIMES. page 200. *And here alſo as to the affected part, we are here to conſider both the breadth and narrowneſs of the affected part,* page 271. *The pericardium is a membrane enwrapping the heart, ſwimming in it,* (this to a man that knows Anatomy muſt ſeem ſuch ſenſe, as to ſay, the purſe ſwims in the mony,) *abundance of the like inſtances of his wit, and learning in Orthography, Syntax, and other parts of common ſenſe, and literature are interſperſt in his writing,* and cannot eſcape the intuition of any man, tho but indifferently skill'd in either.

I muſt not paſs by a very great example of his way of reaſoning, *&c.* in

in his 185 *page.* where he wiſely endeavours to prove, the poſſibility of an Abſceſs in the brain, by urging this Aphoriſm of *Hippocrates. If matter, water or bloud, iſſue from the Noſtrils, Mouth or Ears, of any troubled with the head-ache, it doth diſcharge it,* as if what thus floweth thence, muſt certainly be from an Abſceſs from within the *meninges,* and not rather extravaſations, or congeſtions without them, as is uſual, as wiſe, and as much to the purpoſe, is his calling on *Galen, Avicen, Rhaſis,* to prove that nature found out (*contrived* had been better ſaid,) theſe as proper Chanels for that purpoſe, if a man would argue at this rate, and reaſon from ſuch Topicks, how eaſy is it to prove the Moon made of a green Cheeſe.

I had almoſt forgot to entertain you, with ſome pleaſant inſtance of his skill in *Etymologie,* which he ſhews very often, and not ſeldome appears a ridiculous fop, whether it be more ſilly than illiterate thus to force derivations, as is commonly practiced, we will not diſpute *page* 211.

211. *Frons à ferendo*, becauſe it carryeth in it the LIVELY reſemblance of heavyneſs, ſadneſs, moroſeneſs, *&c.* a very pretty compariſon, the lively reſemblance of dead, dullthings. I know by others its ſaid ſo to be derived. *Quod indicia animi præ ſe ferat.* But why not more likely from *Frondis*, the branch of a tree, becauſe it *lively reſembles* the inviſible dilemma's, and divarications, ſome mens Wives place there. *Page* 222. *Vultus a voluntatis indicio*, why not from *volvendo*, as ſome have derived it, or rather from *Vulva*, becauſe of their *lively reſemblance*, in *mouth*, *beard*, &c. *Facies*, a *faciendo* becauſe it maketh the difference between a man, and a beaſt. I am ſure that doth not alway hold, for I have ſeen ſome mens faces not exceed a beautiful *Baboons*, and have conſtantly learned, and alway underſtood, that *Religion* and *reaſon*, not complexion or countenance, had made this diſcrimination. The face (quoth he) ſurpaſſeth all other parts for beauty, FOR in it may be eaſily ſeen, the *ſtorms* and *tempeſts of anger and paſſion*, *the attempts*

tempts of death, ſadneſs, melancholy, &c. Very beautiful objects indeed, *an angry or melancholy countenance* is without doubt as pleaſant to behold, as the ſociety of men in thoſe paſſions, is to enjoy. *page* 231. *auris ab hauriendo, the air being drawn in thereby.* page 302. *jecur quaſi juxta cor.* page 222. *oculus ab occulendo,* at this rate ſome men, force Etymons, from conſonations, or ſemblance in ſound as proper and pertinent, as to ſay *Brown,* a *Brumoſus, filthy, ſtinking,* or a *Brundus* a *fool.*

Altho it be needleſs after all this, to ſay any more concerning this vain man, to demonſtrate him a very naughty ſcribler, I reſolve while my hand is in, to purſue my blow, and prove more particularly that he is an IMPERTINENT TRIFLER, and that ſhall be the buſineſs of this head. His many mincings and diviſions, (againſt which he himſelf rants. *page* 136.) unneceſſary diſtinctions, inſignificant particularities, juſtly deſerve to be cenſured under thoſe Characters, for to what end or advantage

its

its done, appears by the little or no difference,(except in needleſs words,) there is in the ſubſtance, and reality of the things, asI have once and again obſerved, and reflected on.

Moſt of the obſervations are impertinent to the ſubject of thoſe Chapters to which they are annexed, & might as properly ſerve any other, for inſtance what hath the ſtory of one, poyſoned by eating invenomed ſage, or fleſh, to do in a Chapter of wounds, made by the bite of *poyſonous animals*, as little to the purpoſe, is his Theory and diſcourſe of Palſeys, Convulſions, *&c.* becauſe they contain nothing in them *ad rem*, but are abſolute, and general notions (erroneous enough) of thoſe diſeaſes, not as Symptomatical (which is the province of a Chirurgion, but as primary and Independent, this I have again and again pointed to, in divers places. *chap.* 16: Diſcourſing of wounds made by the bitings of venemous beaſts, he brings in that of a *Toad* as one, I know he is not the only Impertinent of his kind, but that animal having no teeth, (as *Geſner*, *Johnſon*,

Johnſon, *Parey*, &c. all Naturaliſts, could have told him,) cannot make a breach in the Continuum, and conſequently (be the venom inſinuated how it will,) its impertinent to reckon his bitings among poyſoned wounds.

His 18. chap. *is an heap of impertinent, trifling, rambling fancies*, without ſenſe, coherence, or ought elſe like a man.—I will give you a taſt.—*Such Maſters of Art, who have dwelt many years in the wars, and have hazarded their lives as well as fortunes, with their experience therein,* —*that they may make their ſpeedy addreſs to their entrance, form, and ſhape,* —*what* can be the meaning of this *Rhodomontado* way of talk, and (to make ſhort) *referring us to an inſignificant picture*, page 37. as a moſt elegant repreſentation, how a man may be wounded,) *to ſupply the defects of his Theory*, and bringing in head and ears, the ſtory of his arm being contuſed, and broken by the wind of a Cannon-Bullet, what was it to the purpoſe of that part of his Chapter, which was to explain how

how Eskars were produced in gunſhot wounds, perhaps there might be ſome Ambition in it, and the occaſion forced to ſhew his Reader, that he had been Chirurgeon of one of *His Majeſties* * *Ships*. Though he wiſely conceal her name and rank, as well knowing it would have then ſtampt no more real credit on him, among knowing men, than his late *bare title, of one of his Majeſties Chirurgions in ordinary.*

* It was not the *Kings*, but a Merchant Ship, hired into his *Majeſties* ſervice; which in time of war, is an employ of the *leaſt credit* comparatively.

Can any man be the wiſer for the Toyiſh Impertinent picture, *page* 104. that of a Carpenter boring an Auger-hole, would as well direct to the uſe of the *Terebellum*, or other extracting Inſtrument, what a ludicrous harangue and ſilly compariſon doth he run upon, in the firſt period of his 19 chapter. —*The head is ſuch an admirable Syntax*, &c. page 111. *being already aſſured of having our ſails filled with the gentle gale of our friends, and all kind artiſts, we intend to* STEER *the Veſſel of our preſent Diſcourſe, by the* MICROSCOPE.

COPE *of Anatomy — and then ſhall we arrive at the cranium it ſelf. Chap.* 26. diſcourſing of contuſions, (moſt abſurdly numbred among fractures,) *he defines it to be an inward bent, or ſwelling of the Scull*, and adds a ſtory, no more pertinent to the diſcourſe, than the diſcourſe is to the ſubject of the book; his ſecond hiſtory of the ſame *Chapter* is not leſs incongruous, being of a fracture with a wound, which was no way ſuitable to the occaſion. *page* 151. *He ſaith for raſping out chinks, and ſmall fractures, the Trepan is not ſo fit or proper an Inſtrument as the Raſper*, its a moſt ſilly aſſertion, though as true, as if he had ſaid a *thimble is not ſo fit to cut cloath as a pair of ſheers. page* 112. He gives us three heads worthy of note, the firſt and ſecond of which tantamount, *viz. If the membrane, covering the Scull, be broken or divided, the bone is to be ſuſpected*, ſaith he in one place, *ſuffer detriment and be deraded*, in another. *page* 159. he pedantickly quotes *Hippocrates*, for an obſervation he confeſſeth we dayly ſee, *viz. That hard things do rather break than bend, whereas*

whereas ſoft things WE SEE *do rather bend than break.* So *page* 255. he quotes *Galen, to prove that diuretick̃s work by urine,* as ſilly and trifling, as going back to *Euclid,* to demonſtrate, that *three and two make five,* or that *two parallel lines are equidiſtant*; away Trifler, ſtudy more ſenſe, and caſt off this Idle oſtentatious way of naming Authors to no purpoſe, but to gratify an Itch, and ſhew your own vanity.

He is ſo affected with his *new way* of backing Chapters with obſervations, or experiments, that rathan let one go without it, he doth often produce ſtories, nothing to the purpoſe, thus thoſe two in his 31 *chap.* of *concameration* (ſtoln from *Schenkius*) no way concern that caſe, and might ſerve any other fracture, or wound of the head, as pertinently. In his 32. *cap.* treating of *Colliſion,* he doth not (for *compleatneſs* ſake) define it, nor is the ſtory ſubjoin'd any way ſuitable. *page* 107. are eight impertinent uſeleſs pictures, which he calls *figures* of the ſeveral *ſpecies* of a broken Scull, for which one can

can be no more the wiſer, than by his diſcourſe, *A.* ſhews and indeed ſignifieth nothing. *C.* and *F.* differ not, nor doth *B. E.* and *H.* what doth *H.* demonſtrate of a *contuſion*. *E.* of *depreſſion*. *F.* of *cancameration*. *H.* of *contrafiſſure*. They cannot poſſibly advantage the underſtanding, they may indeed make the Book vendible to Boys, but no way uſeful to them.

His 36 Chap, is concerning *Abſceſſes of the Brain*, how fit to be placed in a Treatiſe of Wounds, let the World judge, or what the ſtoln ſtory of *Arceus* is to the purpoſe, he might have had more pertinent proof of the poſſibility of ſuch Apoſtumations, and inſtances more ſuitable to the caſe in hand, than thoſe he produceth, if he had conſulted *Sennertus*, *Zacutus*, *Tulpius*, and divers others, who relate, that the whole Brain hath been rotten and become matter.

Under the Imputation of this Topick, may be reckoned theſe darling words and phraſes, which he ſo ſillily affects, and impertinently drags

drags in by the ears, ſuch are, ALLOWED, AS TOUCHING, AND HERE ALSO, HERE MAY WE SEE PROPER ENGINES, LIVELY REPRESENTATIONS, CORREPTED, ABRADED, SHELVES AND ROCKS OF FEAR, *&c.* ſome of which he uſeth above ten times in a page. *the Brain and its ſubſtance dryeth of its ſelf, and of its own natural quality dryeth.* page 287. *A probe or wax-Candle going directly a great way into the Belly, in wounds thereof, is a ſign the wound penetrates.* Thus he trifles, and by *Tautologies*, and Impertinent Verboſity, ſpends his Pages, abuſeth his Reader, and expoſeth himſelf.

To conclude, the later part of his Book (the Chapter of *Joint-wounds* only excepted) is nothing but impertinence and trifling, giving ſuperfluous Chapters, for Wounds of the *Shoulders*, *Elbow*, *Wriſts*, *Armes*, *Hands*, *Fingers*, *Thighs*, *Legs* and *Feet*, I call them *ſuperfluous* and *needleſs*, becauſe that for Wounds of the *Joints* was enough for the firſt three,

three, and where he diſcourſeth of the reſt, is conſtrained to repeat, or refer to the ſame Method and Medicaments he had directed before in general, and after all thoſe many diſtinctions and diviſions, beyond any I have met, he not only omits many more needful to be taken notice of, than ſome of which he hath written, ſuch are Wounds of the *Womb*, *Meſeentry*, *Buttocks*, *Knees*, *Ancles*, &c. And neglected ſome of the uſual accidents of great Wounds, viz. *Eriſypelas*, *Gangrene*, &c. But hath plainly ſhewn himſelf, to be the Fool he rails at, *for dividing the Art into more parts than God intended*, and that his compleat diſcourſe of Wounds is not only erroneous, abſurd, trifling and contradictory, but *defective* and *incompleat*, and written by a man of LITTLE EXPERIENCE or SKILL in the Art he pretends to, to evince which was the laſt part of my undertaking, and altho' it hath been abundantly manifeſted already, under the foregoing *Topicks*, I will ſuperadd a few more, to make it a charge indiſputably true, and to prove that none but a very un-

unskilful Perſon, could write as he doth in ANATOMY AND CHIRURGERY in general, and particularly of definitions, *Diagnoſticks*, *Prognoſticks*, *curatory method*, and *medicaments*, *obſervations*, and ſome other things promiſcuouſly occurring in this Book.

That he is ignorant in the improved modern Anatomy, is manifeſt to every Boy, that hath read *Blaſius anatomia contracta*. P. *Barbet*, or Dr. *Gibſons* Epitomy. The cauſe whereof is his taking upon truſt, and for want of skill, blindly delivering what he hath ſtoln from *Bauhinus*, *Crooke*, *Read*, and men that writ egregiouſly wrong, in moſt parts of that Art, in his diſcourſe of Nerves, *&c.* though he hath mixed a little of Dr. *Willis*, and other Novel Authors, (perhaps as much as he could underſtand,) with the old notions and opinions, yet he cites few or none of them, but ſeems fond of calling on *Galen*, *Hippocrates*, *Avicen*, *Actius*, *Æginata*, *Averhois*, and *Albucaſis*. As if there were ſome glory, or charm in the names. Though he underſtands not,

nor probably ever ſaw their Books but from *Crook*, and other common Plagiaries in *Engliſh*, furniſheth himſelf with thoſe ſmatterings he hath of their Doctrines. Hence is it that he falls into ſo many errours, and evidenceth ſo great weakneſs, and want of skill, he might as cheaply have furniſhed himſelf, and his Reader with the trueſt, and moſt accurate accounts, from *Willis*, *Bartholine*, *Blaſius*, *Diemerbrook*, *Malpighius*, &c. With whom in ſome places, (eſpecially in his Catalogue) he pretends acquaintance.

Sometimes he writes as if he had never heard, or were unacquainted with the *circulation*, the *Valves*, *&c.* For he delivers (contrary to thoſe Doctrines) from *Galen*. *That matter lodged in the Thorax, is carried off by Urine, being firſt carried to the Branches of the* Vena *Azygos, thence into the vena cava, to the right ventricle of the Heart, paſſing thence* DOWNWARD *from the deſcending Trunck of the cava, to the Liver to come to the emulgents*—again, page 275. *The Heart is the Radix, or Ocean both of Veins*

lib. 5. de loc. Affect.

Page 255.

Veins and Arteries, the beſt of all Bowels, diſtributing to, but not receiving from any part, giving life and motion unto others.—

As ignorant doth he appear, in the Doctrine of *Aliture*, and the *Lacteal Veſſels*, when he affirms page 297. and 287. that the *Meſeraick Veins*, ſuck up the *chyle*, and convey the *Alimentary Juice* to the gate of the *Liver*, his ignorance in the true Anatomy of the *Brain* (which he calls a *Glandules ſubſtance*,) *Heart*, *Liver*, *Lungs*, *Gullet*, *Stomach*, *Spleen*, (which he calls an *Organical Bowel*,) will be very manifeſt to any man, that can compare his accounts of them with thoſe of *Malpighius*, *Gliſſon*, *Willis*, *Lower*, *Tilingius*, and other modern Anatomiſts, as to ſmaller parts, he is not a whit wiſer, when he affirms the Eye is made of ſix *Muſcles*. Page 214. And that the Eye-lids draw them up and down, that the *Piamater*, is made of the firſt ſcatterings of the *Sperm*, and compoſed chiefly of *Veins* and *Arteries*. Page 174.

Page 124. He giveth imperfect and

falſe Figures of the *Scull*, the eaſieſt part of Anatomy, and affirmeth Page 118. that the outer *Lamina*, is thicker and harder than the innermoſt, *Page* 233. That the Ear was ſhot thorough in the middle, and the Cartilage not hurt. He ſeems ignorant of the *valve* in the Colon, by directing to Nutritious Glyſters, and knows not the true Anatomy of the *Oeſephagus*, when he gives that odd deſcription thereof. Page 244. And attributes *Diglution* to the Muſcles of the *Larynx*. He ſaith, Page 198. The Nerves are cold and dry, repleniſht with a thick and viſcous humor, and altho' he hath written two large Books of Muſcles, I doubt he will come off as Lame and defectively there, as in other parts of Anatomy, unleſs he have learnt better, than he hath here delivered, for *cap* 71. in reckoning the Muſcles of the Scapula, he mentions not the *Serratus major Anticus*, cap. 72. in the Muſcles of the Arm, which he accounts to be but eight, he leaves out the *Coracoideus*, and *chap.* 76. computes the *gluteous minimus*, among the extenders of the Thigh. Some other miſtakes

takes in Anatomy, arguing his ignorance therein, being too many to refute in this place, I paſs over, only muſt tell you, that he calls *the Stomach a cold Entral*, Page 309. and ſaith, *that the Air is drawn in by the Ears.*

Inſtances of his great Skill in *Chirurgery*, are too obvious to need ſo much as to be pointed at, much leſs remarked on. In *definitions* he alway follows the Antients, or marrieth thoſe of the *Moderns*, bewraying his ignorance in the improvements and diſcoveries of latter ingenuities, *Indiagnoſticks*, which he accounts the chief part of Chirurgery, he is the ſame skilful man, affirming that a ſolution of continuity, muſt be over fractures of the Scull, only contrafiſſures excepted Page 274. That Wounds of the Heart, are made under the Breaſts, that in penetrating Wounds, the Air ruſheth out. 254. That wounds of the liver happen alway on the right ſide, (*page* 304) and under the ſhort Ribs, and that blood and purulent matter is voided by ſtool; that

Wounds of the Stomnch are made under the *ſternon*. 309. without conſidering that thoſe parts may be wounded other waies, as *backward*, *upward*, *downward*, from within, *&c.* So that a Chirurgion confiding in thoſe ſigns that he gives, may be many times deceived.

In *Prognoſticks*, he not only errs moſt notoriouſly, but contradicts himſelf, and ſo confounds them, and ſigns together, as if he were as Ignorant in their diſtinctions, as he is of their natures. *Page* 55. 266. He pronounceth wounds of the Lungs mortal, if not ſuddenly, or ſpeedily, yet after a tedious *maraſm* or Tabes, ſo he ſeems abſolutely to preſage of the *liver* page 304. *Stomach. page* 309. *Heart*, *Bladder*, *Small-Guts*, *Diaphragma*, &c. though examples to the contrary, are frequently annexed, and very common in the Authors he pretends to Write by, *Fallopius* Writes of a Woman ſhot through the Stomach and cured, and that he hath ſeen abundance of the *Lungs*, of which

Schenkius

Schenkius alſo *page* 253. giveth a prodigious * inſtance. So of the *Liver* there are many wonderful Hiſtories from the ſame *Author*. page 397. *Hildanus*. page 108. 109. *Sennertus*, *pract. lib.* 5. *part.* 4. *cap.* 3. And himſelf quotes a monſtrous one, from *P. Foreſtus*, where he doubles the quantity of *Rhubarb* preſcribed by that Author.

* *See* miſcel. curios. *decur.* 2. *vol.* 2. *obſ.* 37. Idem, *vol.* 3. *obſ.* 189. Horſtius, *obſ.* 11. *lib.* 3.

Page 132. He repeats what he had delivered in the preceding Chapter, that wounds in the hinder part of the head, are leſs dangerous than thoſe in the forepart; Its what *Fallopius* makes a very doubtful queſtion, its true, the *Temporal muſcles* are ſeated forward, and hurts of them are very dangerous, but within the Scull, the occiput hath no advantage, if it be true, as ſome affirm, *that all meerly natural actions*, or *motions*, as that of the *Heart*, *Lungs*, &c. be performed by Nerves proceeding from the *Cerebellum*, and what *Bapt. Hamel* hath written, that upon diſſecting living animals, he found the motion not to ceaſe, upon cutting the *brain*, but as ſoon as he hurted

the *Cerebellum*, all motion, and life, immediately vaniſhed.

Page 180. He avoweth *Hippocrates* to be his cheifeſt guide, and recommends him to his reader as the ſafeſt, a great argument of his little experience, ev'n in the caſe then before him, for immediately he ſaith from him, that in wounds of the *brain*, there is a *fever*, *vomiting* of *choler*, loſs of *ſpeech*, *foaming* at the mouth, *cloudineſs* in the *ſight*, *delirium*, *Convulſion*, *Feaver*, *vomiting* of choler, (twice) *Palſey*, and laſtly, he correpted with an *Apoplexy*. Mr. *S. Wiſeman* relates that ſometimes in thoſe wounds, the perſons have remained long, free from any ſuch Symptom. I had once a patient that was wounded a conſiderable depth into the brain, and yet rowed above two Miles afterward in a Boat, and was divers dáies under cure, before any of thoſe accidents did appear. But *Sennertus* gives an account of a *Carpenter*, that by a wound loſt as much *brain* as a walnut ſhell would contain, and yet —*Toto morbi decurſu, nec de dolore capitis, nec de ullo Symptomate*

tomate conqueſtus eſt, & ambulare ſine ullo impedimento potuit, this is an aditional inſtance, of our Authors skill in *Diagnoſticks*, as of his implicit, and blind adhering to the opinions, and Doctrines of the Ancients, and the miſtakes they lead him into, as alſo of his being a ſtranger to this ſort of *practice*. I do not wonder at either of thoſe, but that he could not find this in any of the Authors he quotes, nor ever heard of it, is to me very ſtrange, ſince this, and the like, are in ſeveral of the Books, liſted in the beginning of his.

Can he be ſuppoſed a man of skill, or experience, that in ſo large a Book, and a ſubject of ſuch common practice, is not able to produce one medicine, or notion that's his own, or thats uncommon, nor the beſt or choice of thoſe that are in every mans hand, neither an obſervation (putting aſide that ridculous one of his arm, *for which he was allowed from the Cheſt at Catham*,) that he hath not ſtoln, or borrowed, his Judgment and skill, in Therapeuticks, and application of remedies, you

 have

have already ſeen in his directing to an opiate pill for a purge, and to melt *ſanguis draconis*, and other *dry gumes* for a plaiſter; here he multiplyeth inſtances of the like nature, directing to ſuppurate *Ecchymoſis* ſpeedily, *Page* 75. 77. and giving a ſtrange fomentation for that purpoſe, made of *Wormwood*, *Sage*, *Rhue*, *Scordium*, *Century*, *Hypericon*, *Scabios*, *Speedwell*, *Chammamel*, *Cummin*, &c. Boyled in *Wine*, which are far from ſuppuratives, and hinder that intention, all of them reſiſting maturation, rarify and diſcuſs the humor, or bloud extravaſate, which are faculties contrary to digeſtives, or ſuppuratives. *Page* 70. 103. And in many other places, he mixeth large quantities of *Myrrh*, *Thus*, (which reſiſt maturation, *ſang. draconis*, *myrtils*, and things which bind, with *digeſtives for a Wound*, page 73. he calls *Chamamel Flowers*, hot and moiſt, *page* 36. 101. he gives a very defective parcel of Inſtruments, as the needful to extract extraneous bodies, infinitely ſhort, not only of the variety many former Authors had given, but are now uſed, and in

the hand of every understanding Artist, *page* 112. the Scull being bare, must be scaled, or Raspt. 113. moist things must not be used to Wounds of the Scull.

Page 142. He directs the teeth of the Trepan to be oyled when used, which I know where he stole, but I cannot omit to note it as a sign of his unskilfulness; for the Scull in living persons, is softer than they Imagine, and apt to make that disturbing noise, they would prevent thereby. *M*oreover oyl is an enemy to the bones, especially where revently divided, begets *caries*, *fungus*, and the operation is made more tedious by rendring the teeth of the Instrument apt to slip over, and make less, and superficial Rasures of the Scull. In his discourse of opening the *Calvaria*, he makes no mention of excision, so much better than *Cruciats*, or any other manner, and become the common way of laying bare, fractures of the *Cranium*.

Page 147. He frequently directs *Wormwood*, in *Fomentations*, and *Cataplasms*

plaſms for the head, as ſeveral have done before him, but its no proper *Cephalick*, offending the head which way ſoever uſed thereto, or conveyd into the Stomach, *page* 26. he ſaith *the Jugulars wounded, are ſeldom cured*, but doth not ſay which *Jugular*; if he mean the external, every Farryer can confute him from dayly experience, *page* 188. he forbids the uſe of cool repellent things to the head in concuſſions, contrary to conſtant and commonly approved practice, and to his own foregoing adviſe, and directs to Phlebotomy, under the Tongue, in the Arm, by Cupps, *&c.* but ſaith nothing of the *Jugulars*, which in ſuch caſes, is better than they all; he directs irreſpectively to the uſe of Tents, in penetrating Wounds of the Breaſt, being (I perceive) Ignorant, that many ſuch are cured without them.

In other matters not ſtrictly Chirurgical, he appears the ſame man, his Ignorance in the Philoſophy and nature of poyſons, he bewrays in his 17 *chap.* calling them *coompund*

compound ſubſtances, not natural, &c. *page* 135. in giving the reaſon why Wounds of the temporal muſcle, are ſo very dangerous, he omits the chiefeſt, his Ignorance in any of the new *Hypotheſis*, of Generation of Animals is very notorious in thoſe places, where he calls *the brain a compoſition of ſperm, and maternal bloud, Page* 173. 179. that the *Piamater* is made of the firſt ſcattering of the ſperm, *&c.* but theſe things are ecchoed from him, out of the ancients, who like our novice, were ſtrangers to thoſe new, clear, and moſt agreeable opinions, *de generatione animalium*, firſt ſtarted by *Fallopius*, *Harvey*, and others, and ſince prodigiouſly improved, confirmed, and explained, by *Theod. Kirkringius*, *Regn. de Graeff. Caſp. Bartholin. Tho. Filius*, and almoſt all modern *Anatomiſts*, and *Philoſophers* to ſay nothing of the more ſubtil, and new ſprang *Hypotheſis* of *Mr. Levenhooks* Animalcula.—

He ſeems not to know the *Piamater* to be a thin, and almoſt imperceptible membrane, when he ſaith

its

its placed for a defence of the brain, from injury bythe dura mater, which membrane, though ſo called, is not on the inſide, hard enough, to beget any ſuch hurt as he Imagines, nor is the brain capable of it, becauſe it hath no ſenſe of feeling, the *pia-mater* alſo being moſt exquiſitly tender as well as very thin is altogether unfit for the uſe he aſſigns it, what followeth in this *page* 173. as from *Plato* (to whoſe writings our pretender is a ſtranger,) is another effort of his ſenſe, which I need but repeat. *And as* Plato *Writes, ev'n as a medium between fire and earth; theſe being of a contrary quality, the Almighty hath interpoſed water, and aire; ev'n thus the brain, and the cranium, being of a different nature, mould, and ſubſtance, nature hath put theſe two membranes between.* Oh! admirable ſenſe, and moſt ingenious compariſon!

At length I have brought the man to his end, where he looks back on his mighty performance, and not a little elevated with a conceit of its excellency; he falls into this notable

ble, whimſical *encomium* of himſelf, and his elaborate writings. "*Thus* "(quoth he) *have I ſailed through the* "*bloudy Ocean of Wounds, wherein I* "*have like a faithful Pilot, ſhewn how the* "*young Chirurgion may ſteer his courſe,* "*in the wounded main, and how he may* "*keep himſelf and the Ship of his Art,* "*from the Rocks, and ſhelves of ignomi-* "*ny, and ſlander; my method is good,* "*and capable enough, of teaching young* "*Artiſts, how to procure health, to the* "*wounded Patient.*

He is ſo ridiculouſly fond of marine alluſion, and affected with compariſons from the Sea, and forceth them to Tally, with what is no way ſuitable. That I doubt the ſame Planet which rules that Element, guides and influenceth his head, how well he merits the praiſe he gives his doughty work, and what an excellent guide, he is to young Tyro's in Chirurgery and Anatomy, I have ſufficiently demonſtrated, and dare appeal to the cenſure of all rational men, Whether he be not a moſt unfit man for an *Author*, and his works the moſt erroneous extant, of this day. I avow that I have not expoſed the fifth part of

of his faults particularly, but in general, do Challenge him, to produce that page, in these two Books, wherein I will not shew him culpable. under one of those *Topicks*, or heads of Censure, and reflection, which I have last proceeded with, there being not one Folio, scarce a period, and but few sentences, or lines but justly demerit it, *and he above any man, in danger of coming under Squire Ketches Operations, if Ignorance and Impudence were High Treason.*

But I am not so much displeased, or deceived by his first sallies, as astonisht at his renewed efforts, and the repeated instances he gives of his ignorance, and boldness. I know nothing more prolifique, and fruitful than Vermine and noxious Animals, accordingly it seems the *Mountain* hath again conceived, the long ear'd Creature hath engendered anew by the wind, and teemed more Books, no less than Twins having at once their Birth, and thundrings, names, (able to cramp a mans mouth) proclaimed by the *Mercury* of the Press, *Adenochoiradalogia*, *Myotomia*, *Myographia.*

What

What hath the man no more ſhame, or modeſty, than wit or learning, or are the Fraternity as ſunk in ignorance, or blindly miſtaken, to encourage his *P*en, by giving ſale, and reputation to his writings, like him who lately liſted him an Author of the beſt credit, to prove *Wounds of the Brain curable*, he might as well have produced a broken eccho for a Compurgator, but I perceive the humor of ranking the vileſt evidence, among the moſt Authentick, and thoſe of the greateſt probity, (when it will ſerve a cauſe,) is got among the *P*laiſter box-men, as well as the Whiggs.

I wonder ſome Friends (for ſome I will preſume he hath) do not kill the Worm in his head, (a ſign there's no *M*ercury in it) by repreſenting to him how unskilful he manageth his Gooſe Quill, and dehort him from ſo profuſe a diſpenſation of his little Talent, or that ſome of his Enemies (of which I hear he hath contracted great ſtore,) do not expoſe the folly, and chaſtize the wickedneſs of his *P*en, and by one of thoſe wayes, prevent him from troubling the

the World with his impertinencies. I am told one of the approvers of his laſt Books, is *Doctor Allen of Bedlam*, I believe a courſe of *Phyſick* from the ſame hand, would do him more ſervice, for he appears not only troubled with the ſimples, but as diſtracted, and out of his wits as much as any *Patient* the Doctor hath, in that fine Hoſpital in *Morefields*, ſo indigeſted, and incoherent, ſo full of Abſurd Tranſitions, Ridiculous Aſſertions, Silly *Metaphors*, and Alluſions, Crude Notions, Notorious Theſts, Errors, and effects of Ignorance, ſo Whifling and Extravagant, ſo Immethodical, Trifling, Empty and Void of all Senſe, ſo contrary to common literature, is all that's his own in his firſt two Books, (as I have evinced) that it manifeſts him crackt in the head, unſound in his intellect, wants *Phlebotomy*, *Hellebor*, a dark Room, and a Keeper, to which I wonder none of thoſe many skilful Gentlemen, whoſe names (how obtained, I admire and wonder,) are prefixt, did not adviſe him, one I am told, from whom he begg'd an approbation to his Book of Wounds, having good regard

gard to both their credits, refuſed to ſubſcribe, and honeſtly exhorted him to learn to write Engliſh, before he ſet up for an Author.

Tracts of *Tumors*, *Wounds and Muſcles*, are innumerable, and ev'n this age hath produced extraordinary diſcourſes on thoſe ſubjects, ſo that the path is well beaten and plain, the road full of guides, (among whom I find him playing) and yet ſince our ſcribler hath wandred, and gone lame in ſo eaſie a way, what then can be hoped, if he Travel in one more intricate, and leſs trodden, as is that of the *Kings Evil*, a growing diſeaſe, with new *phænomena*, become almoſt Epidemical, and of which few have written large *Theoryes* : He is certainly a bold man, to venture at ſuch a knotty and difficult ſubject, (I ſmile to think on the Aſs chewing Thiſtles,) and a very ingenious one if he have exceeded Mr. *Serjeant Wiſeman*, whoſe diſcourſe, (compoſed by the owned aſſiſtance, of the moſt worthy and learned Dr. *W. Needham*,) on that *Protean*, Rampent Malady, I cannot forbare, to praiſe and celebrate, and to pay my grateful acknowledgments,

knowledgments, to the memory of that judicious, and experienced Artiſt, who writ ſo much like a man, on many other ſubjects, to the great advantage of mankind in general, and we of the healing faculty in particular, I wiſh our Author could as juſtly claim the Bay's but *ex quovis ligno.*—

Sir, the buſineſs of this Letter is not to tell you, how free you are like to be from future importunity for more Books, but to let you know your trouble will be enhanced, by the addition of a more tedious employment, for I muſt now beſeech you, (*who I know to be a very competent judge*) to examine before you buy, and become both Cenſurer and Factor; particularly I deſire from you, an account of this Author, and his other writings, whether they be of the ſame meal, or (which I can by no means perſuade my ſelf to hope,) hath acquitted himſelf better like an Artiſt, than he hath done in the more facil, and preſidented ſubjects of his former Books. A Phyſician is like a Friend *in re incerta cernitur*, (you ſee I am for a ſcrap now and then, as well as he, but my hopes hereof are diſcouraged

couraged, not only by his 2 first Books, in general, but an unlucky passage in the 31 *page* of that concerning Tumors.—*and as we seldom see a wiseman gain knowledge from a Fool, so is it as rare to gain a wise Medicine from an ignorant Block.*—I would also know his Education, what esteem his Person, and Books have among the worthy Brotherhood in the Town, what right he had to be called one of his late *Majesties Chirurgions in Ordinary*, whether it were real, and he in salary, and attendance, or it be only a Feather, obtained by the power of Guinia's, and become a Fashion for every emperical pretender, to wear in his Cap, formerly used by them of little mony, to keep them from the men of *Gath*, now by them of little wit, and skill to delude the People into an opinion of their merit, on account of both your answer to those particulars, and what else you know of the like nature concerning this busy *Squire*, will gratifie an impertinent curiosity, of your true Friend and Servant.

Sutton Tuesday after
Easter Week, 1685.

S. E.

FINIS

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

The Author of these Papers, (as became a Critick) used all possible care to have them very correct, that he might not be liable to recrimination, and seem guilty of such errors, as he reproved in the Books he undertook to censure: But in despight of all his caution, divers oversights and mistakes have happ'ned at the Press, which his absence deprived him of ability, timely to correct; he hath therefore collected the most important of them, leaving those of less moment to the Readers Charity to amend, as his Skill discovers them, among which are many mispointings, and errors in the Margent.

PAge 17. line 25. read *gen.* 4. p. 24. l. 4. & 19. r. *construction*, p. 25. l. 29. r. *first*, p. 27. l. 11. r. *the way*, l. 13. blot out *Ripe*, l. 19. r. *that therefore*, p. 29. l. 20. r. *is every whit*, *as wild*, p. 30. r. *carrieth*, p. 32. l. 7. r. *corrupted*, p. 34. l. 20. r. *as he*, p. 36. l. 28. r. *and that while pus*, p. 42. l. 7. r. *faciando*, l. 15. r. *cutem*, p. 44. l. 3. r. *Platerus*, l. 7. blot out *Syrup*, p. 48. l. 10. *and very*, l. 20. *excission*, l. 30. *these Tumors*, p. 49. l. 1. *I attribute*, l. 17. r. *the two*, p. 53. l. 25. *testes*, l. 29. *conspeciatur*, p. 54. l. 25. *vernaculate*, p. 58. l. 28. *natures*, p. 59. l. 1. *education*, l. 10. *ovaryes*, *tube*, in the margent, r. *Spiceleg. Anat.* p. 73. l. 11. blot out *you*, p. 78. margent, r. *little corpusculum*, l. 14. *nourished*, p. 80. l. 3. r. *calor*. p. 83. l. 8. *his list of*, l. 21. *c. g.* l. 22. *Elemi*, p. 84. l. 25. *est tristis*, p. 87. l. 12. *alienatio*, p. 88. l. 7. *of Sylvius*, p. 90. l. 4. *as nat.* p. 91. l. 8. *his method*, p. 94. l. 6. *to do with*, l. 8. *see his*, l. 20. *Spirituum*, l. 27. *compressing*, p. 95. l. 8. *the fourth*, p. 101. l. 19. *gleet*. p. 110. l. 20. *curable*, p. 118. l. 10. *Random*. p. 130. l. 18. *calam*, p. 138. l. 24. *and* 9. l. 27 *mivaldus*, p. 139. l. 11. *medicin*. p. 145. l. 9. *for cure of*, p. 151. l. 3. *from her*, p. 152. l. 27. *habent*, p. 173. l. 12. *marreth*, p. 179. l. 12. *not apt*, l. 15. *ricently*, p. 186. l. 27. for wonder, r. *ignore*, p. 187. l. 11. *him padding*, alway. r. *Hippocrates*, *Chirurgery*, *Schenkius*, &c.

In the preface, p. 1. l. 14. *seduced*, p. 9. l. 12. blot out *him*, p. 12. l. 20. *his first*, p. 13. l. 14. *poros*, p. 15. l. 8. *springy*; p. 16. l. 5. *gleet*. p. 18. l. 13. *rete*. p. 21. l. 13. *recitas*, p. 22. l. 7. *succo*, p. 31. l. 13. *other sorts*, p. 38. l. 10, 11. *mumpsimus*, *making our*, p. 39. l. 26. *Hactenus repertorum*, l. 28. *Æneis*, p. 43. l. 19. *medicatus*.